Three Parts
14 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,707. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1895.—THREE PARTS.—14 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DISREGARDS THE BOYCOTT

Otsego Presbytery Takes a Union Theological Student Under Its Care.

COMPLAINT MADE TO THE SYNOD

As a Result the Old Briggs Controversy Is Likely to be Taken Up Again by the Next General Assembly.

Complaint has been made to the Synod of New-York, a body that may be termed the Court of Appeals of the Presbyterian Church in this State, that the Presbytery of Otsego has taken under its care Frank B. Seeley, a student at the Union Theological Seminary in this city, and granted him a license to preach.

This action, it is alleged, was taken subsequent to the meeting of the General Assembly in Pittsburg, at which time an overture was presented by the Presbytery of this city which read:

"The Presbytery of New-York overtures the General Assembly to instruct it in its relations to its duty toward students applying to be taken under its care who are pursuing or purpose to pursue their studies in theological seminaries respecting whose teaching the General Assembly disavows responsibility."

To this the following answer was returned:

"We recognize the general principle that a young man should stand on his merits as revealed by examination for entrance into the Presbytery, yet:

"First—It is the genius of the whole Presbyterian system to educate—its ministers through careful training and Presbyterian supervision, and to make effectual provision that all who are admitted as teachers be sound in the faith,

"Second—Our book requires that, except in extraordinary cases, before licensure a candidate shall have studied divinity at least two years, under some approved divine or professor of theology.

"Third—The General Assembly of 1806 recommended every Presbytery under its care to inspect the education of those youth during the course of both their academic and theological studies, choosing for them such schools, seminaries, and teachers as they may judge most proper and advantageous, so as eventually to bring them into the ministry well furnished for their work.

"Fourth—The General Assembly of 1894 affirmed that it is the privilege of the Presbytery to direct the education of their students within reasonable limits in schools approved by the General Assembly, and to prohibit their attendance at institutions disapproved by the same.

"Therefore, inasmuch as obedience to the constitution of the Church is obligatory on all Presbyteries, we recommend that, in accordance with provisions of the form of government above cited, the Presbytery of New-York be instructed and enjoined not to receive under its care for licensure students who are pursuing or purpose to pursue their studies in theological seminaries respecting whose teachings the General Assembly disavows responsibility."

This action was generally understood to mean a "boycott" of the Union Theological Seminary, and, while the answer was directed particularly to the Presbytery of New-York, it was anticipated that it would govern the conduct of all other Presbyteries in their relations toward Union Theological Seminary. It is quite probable that the defense of the Otsego Presbytery will in the main be based on the fact that the General Assembly only instructed the Presbytery of New-York, and left other Presbyteries to do as they saw fit.

The whole matter is an outcome of the apparently interminable Briggs controversy. It will be remembered that when the General Assembly declared Prof. Briggs's teachings heretical, it requested the Trustees of the Union Theological Seminary to remove him from the Faculty of that institution. This the Trustees refused to do, and in so doing practically declined to recognize the authority of the General Assembly.

Matters, however, went on smoothly until the Spring of the present year, when several students of the Union Theological Seminary applied to the Presbytery of New-York to be taken under its care. Dr. Robert Russell Booth of this city, a leader of the conservatives, who was afterward elected Moderator of the General Assembly, was one of those instrumental in having the recent overture sent to the General Assembly, and became the subject of criticism for the manner in which the overture was rushed through a special meeting of the Presbytery, at a time when most of the members had departed.

The General Assembly acted upon the overture as indicated, but some doubt seems to exist as to whether the prohibition contained in the Assembly's answer applied simply to the Presbytery of New-York or to all the Presbyteries of the Church.

The Presbytery of Otsego has evidently taken the ground that the prohibition does not extend to it. The opponents of Dr. Briggs are naturally very angry, and are talking a great deal about the authority of the Church being set at defiance. An appeal has therefore been taken to the next Synod, and no matter what the result may be, it is certain the Briggs controversy will again occupy the attention of the next General Assembly.

A minister of the Presbyterian Church, talking with a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, said:

"While I know nothing of the circumstances attending the action of the Presbytery of Otsego, I can readily realize that the liberals are likely to make use of it as an opportunity to array the Synod against the General Assembly. They have been working to that end for a long time. Nevertheless, there is no disguising the fact that there is a great difference of opinion existing in the Church regarding the position it should assume toward Union Theological Seminary.

"It is a pity that the General Assembly was not more specific in its instructions to the Presbytery. For instance, I can see nothing therein contained that would prohibit the Presbytery of New-York from licensing a graduate of Union Theological Seminary. The prohibition seems to refer only to students or those who purpose to pursue their studies at that institution."

The New-York Synod of the Presbyterian Church will this year be held at Binghamton, N. Y., beginning Oct 23, and lasting four days. This Synod, which is the largest in this country, as well as the largest in the Church, comprises all the Presbyteries in the States of New-York, Rhode Island, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New-Hampshire, Chile, South America; Siam, Western and Eastern Persia, and the Province of Laos, China. The delegates will number about 300. They have not been elected. There is every reason to believe that the conservatives will predominate, and that the Synod will unequivocally array itself on the side of the General Assembly.

Presbyterian Church politics are divided into two parties—the conservative and the liberal. The conservatives tenaciously uphold the ancient tenets of the Church, while the liberals are disposed to drop traditions and be progressive—in some instances radical. The primary organization consists of a session, composed of Elders, members, and the pastor. Three or more churches form a Presbytery. Complaints from the action of the Presbytery are taken to the Synod—the Supreme Court of the Church. Its rulings are subject to appeal to the General Assembly—the appellate court and final court of resort in the Presbyterian Church, whose decisions are absolute.

At the approaching Synod an extraordinary number of complaints will be heard from the New-York Presbytery. Among these is the complaint of Elder Cochrane and the session of the Harlem Presbyterian Church concerning the summary manner in which the Presbytery dissolved that body at the time Mr. Cochrane accused the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Ramsay, of indulgence in strong coffee and strong cigars. The Rev. Dr. C. S. Robinson of the New-York Church has entered a complaint concerning the placing of laymen on committees, with particular reference to the placing of Warner Van Norden on a committee to investigate the status of the Church of Sea and Land. This is the church that was taken under the care of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of the Madison Square Church. The Presbytery was accused of a breach of faith in the manner in which it treated Dr. Parkhurst's church in its relations with the Church of Sea and Land. The whole matter will probably be thrashed out at the meeting of the Synod.

These are only a few of the important matters to come up at the Synod, which make it probable that that gathering will be of intense interest to Presbyterians all over the country.

THE SUNDAY LAW IN RICHMOND, VA.

The Chief of Police Will Wait Until a Test Case Is Decided.

RICHMOND, Va., July 26.—Chief of Police Howard to-day issued a letter to the public on the enforcement of the Sunday law, in which he says:

"One citizen has been fined in the Police Court for selling a book from his store on Sunday. He has taken an appeal to the Hustings Court. I do not think it would be proper to continue to arrest citizens each Sunday for such an offense as selling newspapers, until I can have a decision from the Hustings Court whether such sales are covered by the words 'works of necessity' in the statute. I shall, therefore, have no other citizen summoned to the Police Court for such an offense until the case now in the Hustings Court shall be determined.

"But I warn all such citizens that a memorandum will be taken every Sunday of all persons keeping their stores open for the sale and selling of any book, newspapers, or other merchandise, except medicines, and if the decision of the case in the Hustings Court shall be in favor of the Commonwealth, I shall then have each offender summoned to the Police Court to show cause why he should not be fined for each offense of which I shall have a memorandum.

"I shall pursue the same course as to street cars, as to persons delivering ice cream on Sunday, and as to all persons keeping their stores open Sunday, except druggists. These latter I shall have reported if they sell anything but medicine on that day."

Major Howard also makes public an opinion of City Attorney C. V. Meredith on the subject. Mr. Meredith, after citing the law, says:

"I must adopt the course which has been pursued so universally by the Supreme Courts of the different States, and state that it is impracticable to give an accurate and comprehensive definition of the words 'works of necessity or charity.' I do not think that it was intended that any definition of those words should be given. Had it been so intended, the Legislature would have enumerated what works were intended to be excepted. Such laws are not for the enforcement of religious duties. Their Constitutional ability has been maintained upon the ground that they were enacted for no such purpose, but rest upon the ground of public policy—the recognition of the need of rest from labor.

"Hence, I am of opinion that in attempting to enforce this law you should have no other guide except what you believe to be demanded by the need, habits, and views of the people of this State."

PRESIDENT'S COACHMAN MAY LIVE

But If He Does He Will Not Handle the Reins Again.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—William Willis, the coachman of the President, who suffered a stroke of paralysis Wednesday night, lies critically ill at his quarters in the White House stables. He is attended by two physicians, one of whom, Dr. Robert Reyburn, attended President Garfield in his last illness. The physicians have not despaired of saving his life, but they think that, should he recover, he will not be able to handle the reins of the Presidential carriage.

Willis is one of the best-known figures in Washington. He has been attached to the Executive Mansion for more than a decade, serving first as driver for the Executive Clerk who carries messages from the President to Congress. He is a large, handsome mulatto, and came originally from Maryland. His wife died a short time ago. Since then he has been living above the President's stables, with his mother and an adopted daughter. His age is about forty years.

Willis owed his elevation to the position of President's coachman to the failure of the eyesight of old Albert Hawkins, who had driven to the Capitol and back to the White House on Inauguration day every incoming and outgoing President from Grant to Harrison. Hawkins was the beau ideal of ante-bellum negro coachmen, elderly, dignified, and reserved.

Early in President Harrison's administration he drove the President round and round one of the public circles in Washington, believing he was on his way to his destination. This incident brought out the fact that Hawkins's eyesight had failed. Willis was substituted as coachman.

The day Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated the second time Willis drove the carriage containing the incoming and outgoing Presidents, but balm was given to the injured feelings of Hawkins by allowing him to handle the ribbons over the four white horses that drew the carriage containing Vice President Morton and his successor, Mr. Stevenson. Hawkins was provided a place in one of the executive departments, which he still holds.

Estate of a Second-Hand Bookseller.

BOSTON, July 26.—The executor of the estate of the late Thomas O. P. Burnham, the well-known second-hand book seller, filed his report in the Suffolk County Probate Court to-day. By the will nearly $400,000 is given to charities and for other public purposes. The Massachusetts General Hospital, as residuary legatee, receives $263,000; the town of Essex, the testator's native place, gets $40,000; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $20,000; Tufts College and the Home for Aged Men in Boston, $10,000 each; nine local charities, $5,000 each, and four others $2,000 each. The entire estate amounted to $602,000.

Report on Battleships Approved.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Before leaving on his outing, Secretary Herbert approved the report of the Board of Construction on the two new battleships, and directed that the preparation of plans begin at once.

In order to facilitate the work of preparing the plans, no leaves of absence will be granted to draughtsmen and others in the Construction Bureau until the work is finished, which may not be until Jan. 1 of next year.

Takes the United Press in California.

STOCKTON, Cal., July 26.—The Morning Record of this city, one of the most prosperous papers in this part of California, began last night to receive the service of The United Press.

BRAZIL AGAINST BRITAIN

A Foreign Office Inclination to Submit to Arbitration.

TRINIDAD CAUSES MOB VIOLENCE

Signboard of Rio's London Hotel Torn Down and Police Protection Needed for San Pablo's Consulate.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, via Galveston, July 26.—Great indignation meetings have been held here and at San Pablo against Great Britain's assumption of authority in the Island of Trinidad.

Violent speeches have been made denouncing England's policy.

The signboard of the London Hotel, in this city, was torn down yesterday by the mob.

The police had to be summoned to protect the British Consulate at San Pablo from hostile demonstrations.

The Brazilian Minister at London has telegraphed to the Government that Great Britain is willing to submit to arbitration the question of the ownership of Trinidad, which was never occupied by Brazil.

Map Showing Trinidad's Location.

LONDON, July 26.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rio Janeiro, saying that a protest has been raised against landing the direct Argentine cable on the Island of Trinidad.

The dispatch adds that the Chamber of Deputies has unanimously adopted a motion made by Senhor Pocanhas, referring to British aggression, and urging the Government to make more energetic and spirited declarations on the disputed rights of Brazil.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Those in Washington who are well informed regarding Brazilian affairs believe that no collision is likely to result between the South American Republic and England as a consequence of the latter's occupation of Trinidad.

The island has been regarded for a century or more as a sort of no man's land. Many years ago the British Government claimed the right of sovereignty over the island, but Great Britain ceded it to Portugal. When Portugal recognized the independence of Brazil the act of recognition included Trinidad, which the Portuguese then regarded as a part of their South American possessions.

Since that time the island has been claimed by Brazil, although never occupied by that country. Brazil, of course, is in no condition to enter into a war with Great Britain if the latter chooses to occupy the island. This is regarded here as a foregone conclusion.

It is believed here by persons who are familiar with Brazilian character that great excitement will exist for some time in the republic as a result of Great Britain's action, but that the agitation will end in talk.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S PLANS IN IRELAND

Will Officiate at Mass in Dublin and Then Visit Galway.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Dispatches received in this city to-day state that Cardinal Gibbons will arrive in Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 4, and will be the guest of Dr. Walsh, the patriotic Archbishop of Dublin. The Cardinal will officiate at the solemn high mass in St. Patrick's Pro-Cathedral on that day, and is expected to deliver an address during the service.

During his stay in Dublin he will visit the Irish National Museum. As he is an ardent student of the old Gaelic tongue, and is deeply interested in the ancient history and architecture and lore of the land of his forefathers, it is thought not improbable that he will spend some time in a study of the collection of Irish archaeological matter that is stored in this museum.

It is well known that the Cardinal has had in contemplation for years a book on Irish history which shall particularly relate to the ancient pre-eminence of the Gael in education and entirely refute the claims that the Irish race is essentially ignorant, narrow, and turbulent.

From Dublin the Cardinal will go to Galway, which is the ancient home of the Gibbons family. He will visit the village of Tuam, where he will be the guest of Archbishop McCormick, and will preach during his stay in the ancient cathedral of the See. A reception is being arranged by the Catholics of Galway, which will include a procession and illumination of the town of Tuam.

"Hoboes" Invade a Train.

ERIE, Penn., July 26.—When Lake Shore and Michigan Southern train No. 2 arrived at Ashtabula last night, a gang of twenty "hoboes" rushed into the cars and occupied the seats. Conductor Mulby demanded fares, but they refused to pay. As fast as they were ejected from one car they went into another. Great excitement prevailed aboard the train.

At Conneaut a telegram was sent to Erie for protection, and upon the arrival of the train here a force of police and railroad detectives surrounded it. The "hoboes," upon seeing the officers, made a dash for liberty. Eight were arrested.

Armed gangs of "hoboes" are robbing trainmen and citizens in this vicinity. Julien Mullen, an Erie brakeman, was found near State Line with his skull crushed in last night, and it is believed that he was robbed and thrown from the train by "hoboes."

STRIKERS OF PANAMA ARE PACIFIC

The Government Is Able to Suppress Riots That May Occur and the Railroad Company Has Men at Work.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, July 26.—A report that the United States Government was discussing the advisability of sending a warship to Colon to protect American interests there causes the general expression of opinion here that such an act would not be justified by the condition of affairs.

The strikers are entirely pacific. No disorder has occurred since their strike began.

The Government is quite capable of suppressing any riots that may happen.

There is a veteran garrison here of about 600 men. The Panama Railroad Company has 140 men at work.

At Colon the strike is expected soon to collapse.

The steamer Santiago's departure for the south has been delayed until Saturday because of the strike.

THE DISPUTE OF ITALY AND COLOMBIA

President Cleveland, as Arbitrator, Will Consider Claims in October.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—One of the first matters of public interest to engross President Cleveland's attention after his return to Washington, in October next, will be a consideration of the dispute between the kingdom of Italy and the republic of Colombia, growing out of damages sustained by a subject of the former country during a revolution in Colombia in 1885. The amount claimed is between $600,000 and $700,000.

A voluminous correspondence passed between the Foreign Offices of the two countries without any agreement being reached. It was finally suggested by Colombia that the dispute be referred to President Cleveland for arbitration. The Italian Government at once agreed to the proposition, and a protocol was shortly afterward signed.

President Cleveland was asked in February last if he would fill the rôle of arbitrator, and after due consideration gave his consent. Both Governments felicitated themselves upon the President's acceptance, as he is regarded, not only as an excellent lawyer, but as a painstaking, conscientious man, whose conclusions will be rendered only after a thorough examination of all the papers submitted to him.

WANTS THE GOLDBUGS CRUSHED

Senator Butler Says Andrew Jackson Ought to be Alive in These Times.

TIRZAH, S. C., July 26.—A three days' encampment of the State Alliance is under way here. Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina, in the opening speech, said the currency question had become so serious that the masses must form a new party and fight.

"Would to God," he exclaimed, dramatically, "we could call up Andrew Jackson to-day from his grave to lead these people against the same enemies that he fought and thought he had crushed, to hurl defiance at and crush the goldbugs!"

Senator Tillman addressed about 2,500 persons. His speech was a reproduction of the one he delivered at the silver convention at Memphis. He said the time had come for putting aside the livery of the Democratic Party, and for forming a coalition of the forces of the South and West to overcome the combined North and East.

SENATOR HILL COMES TO TOWN

When He Returns from a Visit to Gen. Earle Democratic Leaders May Confer.

Senator Hill came to this city from Albany last night, and is at the Hotel Normandie. He will go to Normandie-by-the-Sea to-day as the guest of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle.

It is expected that Senator Hill will return to this city next week, and there has been some talk of a gathering of several members of the Democratic State Committee at that time. Chairman Hinkley of the committee is likely to be here.

The meeting, if there is one, will be wholly informal and will be for the purpose of discussing the prospects of the party in the State, comparing notes as to the conditions in various sections and considering how best the party may rally all its forces.

SECRETARY LAMONT WITH THE PRESIDENT

Senators Caffery and Blanchard of Louisiana Postpone Their Visit.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 26.—Secretary Lamont has been with the President the entire day at Gray Gables, except for about an hour late in the afternoon, when he took a short sail down the bay. What was talked over by the President and his Secretary of War could not be learned to-night. Secretary Olney did not come up from Falmouth.

Senators Caffery and Blanchard of Louisiana postponed their visit to Gray Gables. The Senators will now probably wait to hear whether or no it will be agreeable to the President to have them call there on business.

THE STARS AND STRIPES WERE HOISTED

Italians Satisfied to Celebrate St. Ann's Day Under Our Flag.

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 26.—Mayor Fagan is at the seaside. Henry J. Timken, Chairman of the Council, is Acting Mayor in his absence.

Antonio Monaco, who represents the Italian colony, this morning waited on Mr. Timken and told him that the Italian residents of the city would like to have the Italian flag hoisted upon the City Hall in honor of St. Ann's Day.

Mr. Timken told him that his request could not be complied with. Only the American flag could be displayed on the City Hall with his consent. If the Italians were satisfied with that he would have it hoisted at once. Monaco agreed to that, and to-day the Italians are celebrating St. Ann's Day under the Stars and Stripes.

WORK FOR MORE THAN A THOUSAND MEN

Union Steel Mills Have Resumed—Cotton Factory for Concord, N. C.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The Union Steel Mills at Bridgeport, in this city, which closed in 1892, were started yesterday, employing 1,400 men, in the manufacture of steel rails.

WINSTON, N. C., July 26.—It is announced to-day that the organization of a company to build an eighty-thousand-dollar cotton factory in Concord is assured.

Chief James Bunn Buried.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 26.—Shinnecock Reservation has been in mourning for the death of Chief James Bunn, and the burial of the old Indian this afternoon was attended with imposing ceremonies. Services were held in the Advent Church on the reservation. The Rev. S. E. Shippen, colored, who has charge of the Indian Government school, officiated. The burial was in the reservation burying ground, and was in old Indian style. The chief was buried with his head toward the east.

Fell from Ferris Wheel to Death.

CHICAGO, July 26.—While twenty-five workmen on the Ferris wheel were watching Thomas Downs of Minneapolis, one of the most skillful of their number, as he attempted to rig a pulley 138 feet from the ground, they saw him glide from the slippery axle and plunge headlong to the ground. His death was instantaneous.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are sold by all the best grocers.—Adv.

SETTLERS MASSACRED

Indians Kill Every One at Jackson's Hole.

COURIER BRINGS THE NEWS

Red Men Apply the Torch to All the Houses in the Valley.

ALARM IN THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY

Another Messenger with Details of the Successful Ambuscade Is on the Way.

U. S. TROOPS ARE NEARING THE SCENE

They Can Reach the Place Sunday Night—Gen. Coppinger in Command.

POCATELLO, Idaho, July 26.—A courier who arrived at Market Lake, Idaho, this evening reports that all the settlers in Jackson's Hole have been murdered by Indians and all the houses burned.

He could give no particulars of the alleged massacre. He said that a companion had attempted to reach the scene of the trouble. If he escaped the Indians he would undoubtedly reach Market Lake within twenty-four hours, with details of the fight.

M. J. Gray, L. M. Tart, and Senator Hamer of Illinois, and T. R. Hamer of St. Anthony, all left St. Anthony Wednesday morning on a fishing trip to Jackson's Hole, taking no stock in the Indian war. They are back to-day and report every man, woman, and child in Jackson's Hole murdered.

A courier who has just returned, got far into Teton Basin, which is the present point in danger of massacre, now that Jackson's Hole citizens are all butchered. He reports that the smoke of a large fire can to-day be seen several miles south of Grand Teton in the direction of Jackson's Hole.

There is no doubt that the redskins have fired every home and cabin. By morning they will be repeating their work this side of the Teton range in Teton Basin, and perhaps after that all down the Teton River Valley in Idaho.

Two hundred Utes were reported to have gone north to join the Indians in Hoback Basin early this week. Small parties of Lemhi's men have been slipping in daily across the Conant trail, something they have not ventured to do since the Yellowstone National Park was enlarged in 1891.

People in St. Anthony, Rexburg, and other towns located in Idaho, between the railway and Jackson's Hole, have been all along placing no confidence in the "Indian scare," as they called it. They have now changed their minds.

Market Lake is 120 miles from Jackson's Hole.

Signal fires can be seen blazing to-night in the mountains, and it is stated on good authority that the Indians now off the reservation have sent back the ponies taken away with them for more braves who will doubtless slip away to-night unless they are closely watched, and they probably will be allowed to do as they please.

The statement has been made here that Agent Teter is really the man who is responsible for the present troubles, as he has been in the habit of allowing the bucks to leave the reservation whenever they chose. His kindness to the redmen, it is said, is due to the fact that under the law the Indian off reservation draws no rations.

Pleasure seekers who have been spending some time in the neighborhood of the troubles are now on their return home. It is well-known that the settlers are well armed, while the Indians, unless they have gotten supplies lately, have not the ammunition they desire. This is probably the reason why news of a decisive battle had not been received before this. A band of bad Bannocks led by a disreputable white man left to join the reds yesterday.

OHAHA, Neb., July 26.—The news of the massacre of the settlers in Jackson's Hole is confirmed by the Union Pacific Railroad officials. A telegram was received to-night from the Superintendent at Market Lake that the Indians have killed every settler and that the stock was slaughtered.

SETTLERS PREPARED FOR WAR.

Bought Up All the Ammunition and Have 1,000 Rounds Each.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 26.—The story of the killing of twenty whites at Jackson's Hole Tuesday still lacks confirmation, and it is believed to be a canard.

A telegram from Pocatello says: "Additional evidence of the thorough manner in which both the settlers and the Indians in the Jackson's Hole Valley are preparing for battle continues to arrive every day. Ike Hall, a traveling man of Salt Lake, arrived in Pocatello last night, having come directly from a trip through the portion of the country south of the Yellowstone National Park, in which the bushwhacking campaign is being carried on between barricaded settlers and ambushed Indians. Mr. Hall learned that there are seventy-five heads of families in the Jackson's Hole Valley.

"For two weeks they have been preparing for the condition that now exists. In order to forestall the Indians messengers were sent to buy up all the ammunition that could be obtained in that section of the country, and they now have on hand about 100 rifles, and every settler is supplied with 1,000 rounds of ammunition. The fear is now expressed that when the Indians learn that the troops are surely coming they may endeavor to make a sudden strike, and then make all haste for the reservations, and, by the time the regulars get here, they will be peaceably lounging in their accustomed haunts."

GOVERNMENT NOT ALARMED.

Believe the Bannock Indians Will Soon Give Themselves Up.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It is believed at the War Department that the troubles between the settlers in Wyoming and the Bannock Indians will soon be ended. The troops that were ordered to the scene of operations have been hurried forward as fast as possible, and the delays that usually occur in such cases have been obviated to a large extent.

A telegram received to-day by Assistant Adjt. Gen. Vincent stated that Gen. Coppinger would arrive at Market Lake, Idaho, at midnight to-night, and the troops at an early hour to-morrow morning. Market Lake is 120 miles from the scene of the trouble.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield arrived in the city at 8 o'clock this evening and will devote his attention from now on to the suppression of the Bannocks. Gen. Schofield had no news to communicate regarding the Indian troubles.

Indian Commissioner Browning to-day received a telegram from Agent Teter, the Fort Hall Agent, stating that the Indian messengers sent out yesterday to convey the Commissioner's telegrams urging the Bannocks to return to their reservations have reported to him that the Indians declined to do so. Agent Teter has requested permission of the Commissioner to accompany the troops to the scene of the troubles. He will be allowed to do so.

INDIAN AGENT BECK SUSTAINED.

Eviction of Tenants of the Flournoy Co. from the Reservation Approved.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The actions of Capt. Beck, United States Army, Indian Agent of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians, has been approved by the Department of the Interior in the matter of evicting the tenants of the Flournoy Land Company from the lands of the Indians.

Acting Secretary Reynolds of the Interior Department, late this afternoon, replied to the telegram of the Nebraska Congressional delegation stating that the department approved of the manner in which Capt. Beck had proceeded, as it was in accordance with the decision of the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, Mo., that the Flournoy Company leases were illegal. Acting Secretary Reynolds suggested to the delegation that the settlers could protect themselves by taking out leases under departmental regulations, and concluded the telegram with the following query to the delegation: "Why don't you suggest this to the settlers?"

The department officials do not believe the reports that Capt. Beck was discourteous to the delegation, but think it likely that he became exasperated with the men connected with the Flournoy Company, who were present at the meeting of Capt. Beck and the delegation.

Capt. Beck is held in high esteem by department officials, who have commended his course ever since the troubles began.

CARRIAGE SMASHED AT A CROSSING

Four of the Occupants Who Were Thrown Out Somewhat Injured.

A carriage was demolished by the locomotive of a Long Island train at the Emmons Avenue (Gravesend) crossing early last evening. Four of the occupants of the vehicle were hurt.

The carriage was being driven by Benjamin Glenn of Gravesend, who had as passengers Mamie Lyons, twenty years old, of 265 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Edna Arnold, twenty-four years old, of 165 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, this city; Thomas Hersern, twenty-three years old, of Coney Island, and William Campbell of Eighth Street, Coney Island.

Just how the accident occurred no one seems able to explain. The carriage was upset, and the occupants thrown in all directions.

An ambulance was called from Kings County Hospital. The surgeon found that the two male passengers had received severe scalp wounds. They were taken to the hospital. The young women were more fortunate, having come out of the accident each with a badly bruised right arm.

The driver, Glenn, received a shaking up, but escaped without wounds.

COL. ALFRED M. WOOD DYING

Formerly Mayor of Brooklyn and Collector of Internal Revenue.

QUEENS, L. I., July 26.—Alfred M. Wood, who was Colonel of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment previous to and during the earlier part of the war, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of New-York in 1863, and Mayor of Brooklyn in 1864, has been unconscious since yesterday noon. His death is looked for at any moment.

His illness resulted from a shock caused by a fall from the steps of the Brooklyn Bridge about a month ago.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS

Columbia on Her Record Run and the Atlanta at Key West.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 26.—The United States cruiser Columbia, which for several days past has been taking on a supply of coal of an especially high grade, sailed from this port at 1:20 P. M. to-day on her record run to New-York.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Atlanta arrived at Key West from Havana to-day.

A $15,000 Verdict Affirmed.

The General Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday affirmed the verdict of the jury in the suit of Elwin S. Piper, the Eastern District dry goods merchant, against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for damages for personal injuries. He was injured in the Park Avenue tunnel in this city by falling as he stepped out of the sleeping car. The case has been tried several times. He obtained a verdict for $15,000.

New Revenue Cutter Lieutenants.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—President Cleveland to-day appointed Francis S. Vandoskevieck, Jr., W. E. W. Hall, and D. F. A. De Otte, Second Lieutenants in the Revenue Cutter Service.

Vacation for Mr. Brookfield.

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield went with his family last night to Fulton Chain, this State. He will return on Monday or Tuesday.

INJUNCTION FOR O'BRIEN

Aqueduct Board Restrained from Letting the Reservoir Contract.

CONTRACTOR SAYS GEN. DUANE LIES

The Lie Returned by the General, Who Says He Never Had a Conversation Alleged — Scott Explains.

John O'Brien, the contractor, began active warfare yesterday on the Aqueduct Commissioners in the Jerome Park reservoir matter. Through his counsel, Browne & Sheehan, he obtained a temporary injunction from Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court restraining the Commissioners from letting the contract to John B. McDonald, who was declared the successful bidder last Wednesday on his offer to do the work for $5,472,080.

Argument on the motion to make the injunction permanent will be heard next Thursday in Supreme Court, Chambers. Corporation Counsel Scott will appear for the Aqueduct Commissioners, and ask to have the injunction vacated, while Mr. O'Brien's lawyers will ask to have it made permanent on the ground that the Commissioners could not legally let the work to Mr. McDonald in the face of Mr. O'Brien's offer to do the work for $174,710 less.

The injunction proceedings came in the nature of a surprise, and it was very generally said yesterday that Mr. O'Brien's lawyers had stolen a march on the Commissioners. Ex-Judge Browne obtained forty-eight hours on Wednesday to file a protest against the final award of the contract to Mr. McDonald, in order that the Corporation Counsel might pass on the question, and it transpired yesterday that this time had been employed to get the papers in shape on which the injunction was secured, which completely ties the hands of the Commissioners until the courts can pass on the case.

That the matter will be fought most bitterly on both sides was made plain by the papers submitted to Justice O'Brien, and by the statements made to a reporter for The New-York Times by the interested parties. The lie was passed yesterday between Gen. James C. Duane, President of the Aqueduct Board, and Mr. O'Brien, both gentlemen embellishing their defiance with strong adjectives. Speaking of an affidavit made by Mr. O'Brien and presented to the Supreme Court Justice, Gen. Duane said:

"John O'Brien is a liar!"

Mr. O'Brien, when informed of this, grew furiously angry, and declared:

"Duane is a liar! Yes, Sir, a liar; an unqualified liar, and he knows it, and I can prove it!"

The affidavit that called out this exchange of personalities reads, in part:

Deponent (O'Brien) further says that he believes that the award of said contract to John B. McDonald was not made or considered as a public act by the said defendant Commissioners, but was influenced and directed, among other things, by personal prejudice and caprice of some of the said Commissioners, and that deponent's conclusion is based upon the following conversation had with Mr. Duane, the President of said board, at the office of said Aqueduct Commissioners, on or about the 13th day of July, 1895. That in such conversation said Duane stated to deponent:

"I can't, or we can't, give you the contract for the reservoir. I would vote to give you the contract, but Mr. Cannon is very much prejudiced against you."

And said Duane asked deponent if he (deponent) could not get some one to arrange it for him with Cannon. If deponent could, then, Mr. Duane said, deponent could get the contract. That he (Duane) had had a conversation with Cannon and that said Cannon said to Duane that under no circumstances would he (Cannon) vote to give the contract to O'Brien, and that he (Cannon) had a personal prejudice against O'Brien, and that he would resign rather than vote to award the contract to O'Brien. Said Duane further stated to deponent that if deponent could get Commissioner Cannon "off" or would remove his personal prejudice, that then Commissioner Tucker would vote with said Duane. That deponent asked Duane if there was any objection to deponent because of his connection with the construction of the aqueduct. Duane said that there was not; that there could not be any objection to that, as it had been accepted and was all done satisfactorily.

Deponent further says that conversations occurred just prior to the day assigned for the first meeting of the commissioners after the bids were received for the work. That, although a meeting was fixed for said day, the Commissioners did not meet in public session, and thereafter and before the meeting at which said award was made, and after the bids were made, it was generally rumored in and about the offices of said Aqueduct Commissioners that deponent would not be awarded said contract. That deponent was informed by Andrew McMillan, a bidder for said work, which information deponent believes to be true, that two gentlemen named Drake and Stratton were interested in the bid of said John B. McDonald.

"I never had a conversation with O'Brien in my life about the reservoir contract," Gen. Duane asserted when the substance of this affidavit was submitted to him, and after he had stigmatized the assertion as a lie. "I have seen the man since the matter has been up for bids only once, and then I ran across him in the office of our chief engineer, with whom he was apparently going over the plans. I left the office at once and went into my own room, and I suppose he went away at once after finishing his business with the chief engineer."

"Gen. Duane said that, did he?" Mr. O'Brien asked when told of this statement by the head of the Aqueduct Board. Mr. O'Brien devoted himself to the task of returning the "lie," and then he added:

"On the occasion referred to by Duane he came into Chief Engineer Fteley's office, where I was. I hailed him, and said I wanted to speak to him. He said he would see me in his office, and after I finished my business with Mr Fteley, I went in there and we had the conversation I have detailed. The attendants in the office can testify to that, for they saw me with Gen. Duane. I thought so well of the advice that Gen. Duane gave me as to Mr. Cannon that I sent at once to that gentleman, as the General suggested, but I found that I could do nothing with Mr. Cannon, who seemed to have his mind fully made up. That Gen. Duane should now deny our conversation is simply outrageous, though in perfect keeping with his reputation for veracity."

Another statement made by Mr. O'Brien in connection with the controversy relates to a conversation he had with Corporation Counsel Scott. This statement is attached to the formal protest or brief against the letting of the contract to Mr. McDonald, which Mr. O'Brien submitted to the Aqueduct Commissioners in conformity with the understanding of Wednesday. In it he says:

Before presenting his bid for the building of the Jerome Park reservoir, and on or about July 8, 1895, he (O'Brien) called on Francis M. Scott at the Corporation Counsel's office and talked with him about the bid he contemplated making for the building of the reservoir. He asked the Corporation Counsel if there was any objection to his bidding for the work, or if the Aqueduct Commissioners entertained a prejudice of any kind against him. If such a prejudice existed Mr. Scott would certainly have known of it, as he had been for years an Aqueduct Commissioner, and had only recently retired from the board.

In answer to my inquiry, Mr. Scott said that there could be no objection to my bidding for the work; that I was not in default to the city in any way; that I had carried out all agreements made by me with the city, and that no prejudice existed against me, unless Commissioner Cannon was unfriendly, and the Corporation Counsel advised me to see Commissioner Cannon, saying that if Cannon was all right he believed the rest of the Commissioners would be.

The Corporation Counsel furthermore made inquiries of me at the time as to my financial

condition, and as to my ability to carry on the work, and as to the disposition I intended to make of material to be excavated from said reservoir. All of said inquiries were answered satisfactorily to him, he saying at the time that my plan was the best, and the proper solution for disposing of said excavated material, and he then and there said that, if I was the lowest bidder for the building of said reservoir, he would advise the Aqueduct Commissioners, in case his advice was asked, that there was no objection whatever against awarding the contract to me."

Mr. Scott told a somewhat different story of this interview, and incidentally, showed that he fully agreed with his former colleagues in the Aqueduct Board in their determination not to let the contract go to Mr. O'Brien on any account, because of his record in the aqueduct contract which he had held.

"Mr. O'Brien called on me," said Mr. Scott to a reporter for The New-York Times, "and informed me that he contemplated bidding on the Jerome Park reservoir contract. He asked me if I knew of any reason why he could not legally do so. I informed him that I knew of no legal reason why his bid should not be accepted if the Commissioners saw fit to take it, because technically he had completed his aqueduct contracts and he was not in default to the city, a condition that would otherwise have legally debarred him. I never said to Mr. O'Brien that if my advice was asked I should advise the acceptance of his bid, nor have I so advised.

"I could not conscientiously give such advice," continued Mr. Scott, with emphasis. "I may have said to him that if my advice were asked I would say he was a competent bidder from a legal standpoint, but that is all.

"I should have been very much surprised," concluded Mr. Scott, with a meaning intonation, "if any of the old members of the Aqueduct Board, who had had experience with O'Brien as a contractor, had been willing to award to him this contract under any circumstances."

"Did you advise him to go and see Mr. Cannon, and suggest that Mr. Cannon was personally prejudiced against him?" the reporter asked.

"I very likely told him to go and see Mr. Cannon," replied Mr. Scott, with a smile, "as I would willingly send Mr. O'Brien among any one of some other man, but I certainly never intimated that Mr. Cannon was prejudiced. Mr. O'Brien seems inclined to make a great deal of capital out of the alleged prejudice of Mr. Cannon. He seems bent on giving the impression that Mr. Cannon had some personal reason for opposing him, and that the opposition of the board emanated somehow from Mr. Cannon's influence. Now, I want to say that when I was in the Aqueduct Board we—that is, Gen. Duane, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Cannon, and myself—were all agreed in our estimate of Mr. O'Brien's trustworthiness as a contractor. There was no more feeling on Mr. Cannon's part than on that of any other Commissioner, and, had a still been in the board when Mr. O'Brien's bid came to be voted on, the action against him would have been just as unanimous as it was last Wednesday. The feeling against Mr. O'Brien among the Aqueduct Commissioners does not arise, as I know, out of the law suits he brought against the city in connection with his aqueduct contracts. The feeling arises out of the manner in which he originally performed his aqueduct contracts. Whenever his work there was critically examined it was shown to have been full of defects. It is true that he eventually made these defects good, but he did this only after the most persistent urging by the Commissioners. He evinced on all occasions a most persistent disposition to resist the orders of the Commissioners."

"What will be the outcome of the injunction granted to-day?" Mr. Scott was asked.

"Why, it will be dissolved without the shadow of a doubt," he replied. "O'Brien hasn't a leg to stand on—not a leg. If it had not been for the attack he made on Gen. Duane in detailing the alleged interview I should have asked the Court to hear argument on the matter Monday. But it is only fair to Gen. Duane to give him an opportunity to formally refute O'Brien's affidavit, and therefore I accepted the order to argue the matter next Thursday. Any one who knows Gen. Duane as I know him, need not be told that there is nothing in O'Brien's statement. The General does not talk that way. We shall not submit any other affidavits, except Gen. Duane's, but will simply rest our motion to dissolve the injunction on the law, which is very plain and explicit, and can admit of no controversy. Here it is, and Mr. Scott read from Section 28 of Chapter 490 of the Session laws of 1883, defining the powers of the Aqueduct Commissioners as follows:

They (the Commissioners) may select the bid or proposal, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work, or they may reject any or all of said bids.

There is not a word, as you can see, about price," he continued.

"It is simply the acceptance of the bid which will best secure the efficient performance of work."

For the purposes of the injunction proceeding, the action brought yesterday was in the form of a taxpayer's suit, Isaac H. Terrell, a close friend of Mr. O'Brien's during as the plaintiff. Mr. Terrell is head of the firm of Terrell & Vroom, builders and dealers in hardware, tools, &c., at 308 Eighth Avenue. His residence is at 259 West Twenty-seventh Street.

The Aqueduct Commissioners, and Mayor Strong, Controller Fitch, and Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield as ex-officio members of the board, are made defendants in the action. In the complaint Mr. Terrell sets out among other things:

That, as a taxpayer, he brings this action to obtain a judgment against the defendants above named, preventing waste and injury to the city funds.

The plaintiff further shows that no reasons were given by said defendant Commissioners why they refused to award said contract to said O'Brien, except that at a meeting at which the said defendant Commissioners had announced that they had awarded the contract to said McDonald, they were publicly asked to give reasons why they refused to award the contract to said John O'Brien, and they and each of them refused so to do, except to say that under the statute they had the right so to do.

That the plaintiff is informed and believes that said John B. McDonald is not and was not at the time of making said bid solely interested in said bid or the contract to be awarded thereon, and that others had, and have, interests, pecuniary and otherwise, therein. That the action of said Aqueduct Commissioners in awarding said contract to the said John B. McDonald was influenced by unlawful means and in the interest and benefit of others than the City of New-York, of which said defendants are public officers.

The plaintiff further shows that the award of the said contract by the said defendant Commissioners named in the tenth paragraph of this complaint to John B. McDonald for the sum of $5,472,080, being $174,710 in excess of the bid of this plaintiff, is a gross abuse of the power vested in said Aqueduct Commissioners, and was an exercise of favoritism prejudicial to this plaintiff and the said public. That such award was fraudulently made for the benefit of a favored bidder, and made contrary to law and to the injury of this plaintiff, and against the rights of the city. That the reason given by said Commissioners why said contract was not awarded to the lowest bidder, to wit, to said John O'Brien, is false and untrue.

That it is not for the best interests of the City of New-York to contract to spend a large sum of the public funds for work, labor, and materials, which said defendants could procure, and which was offered to them by a responsible bidder for many thousand dollars less than the sum which the said defendant Commissioners agreed to pay therefor by reason of the award aforesaid.

That the reasons given by the said defendant Aqueduct Commissioners for their action aforesaid are, and were, a mere pretense to carry out the fraudulent intent to give the contract to said John B. McDonald.

On these and other allegations Mr. Terrell asks that the defendants be permanently restrained from executing the contract with Mr. McDonald, and that the city authorities be restrained from issuing the necessary bonds to pay for the work.

The fact that Mayor Strong was absent from the city when the award to Mr. McDonald was made is dwelt on. On this point Corporation Counsel Scott said the Mayor's absence or presence could have not the slightest effect on the legality of the letting.

Mr. O'Brien's formal protest, a document of twelve typewritten pages, was received by the Aqueduct Commissioners at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, and was forwarded at once to Corporation Counsel Scott. It was drawn up by ex-Judge Brown, and deals exhaustively with the legal aspects of the case. Mr. Scott said he should probably pay no attention to the protest now, as the injunction suit had robbed it of importance.

He Thought It Was a Cigarette.

Joseph Pea of 12 Pell Street, an Austrian, spent several hours yesterday walking about the streets in search of work. In front of 148 Water Street he saw what looked like a cigarette. He had the lighted stump of a cigar, and picking up the supposed cigarette he put it in his mouth and applied the lighted cigar stump to it.

There was a loud explosion. Putting up his hand, Pea found blood was flowing from his face, and he hurried to the Hudson Street Hospital. The surgeon dressed twelve small wounds on his face and head, and he went home.

The police of the Old Slip Station think Pea picked up some dynamite.

Accused of Keeping Policy Shops.

Margaret Petrowski was arrested at 337 East Forty-sixth Street, Thursday, on suspicion of keeping a policy shop.

Several manifold books and records of drawings were seized, but the woman denied having anything to do with them. She was held in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday in $500 bail for examination.

George Wolf, thirty-five years old, of 235 East Forty-fifth Street, and Richard Numan of 473 Third Avenue, were also held in the same court in $500 bail each for a hearing this morning.

FOR BIGGS TO EXPLAIN

Was the Doctor Seen with Lillian Low Near the Place of Her Death?

INVESTIGATING MR. LIPSKER'S STORY

The Body of the Unfortunate Girl Buried in Woodlawn Cemetery —Prayer Said at the Grave by a Stranger.

A statement that may throw some light upon the mystery of Lillian Low's death in the woods near Fort Washington Avenue and Two Hundredth Street last Monday night was made yesterday to Police Captain Pickett of the Nineteenth Precinct by Oscar Lipsker, a baker, of 84 Madison Street.

Lipsker is foreman of Vogel's bakery at 72 Mott Street. He told Capt. Pickett that on Saturday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, he was standing at a soda-water fountain at One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, when a stout, dark-complexioned man and a young woman got off a car and drank some soda water together.

They stood at the counter fully ten minutes, during which time Lipsker said he watched them continually. The men carried a satchel. After drinking their soda they walked off into the neighboring woods. Lipsker said he was certain that the two were Dr. Thomas J. Biggs and Lillian Low. He recognized their published portraits. Capt. Pickett showed Lipsker a photograph of Dr. Biggs, and he immediately said he was positive Biggs was the man who was with the girl at the soda fountain.

Capt. Pickett then sent Lipsker with a detective to Dr. Biggs's lodgings, at 34 West Thirty-second Street, but he was not there, neither was he at Dr. Chetwood's office, 110 East Thirtieth Street. Lipsker said, however, that he was sure of the identification. He said he told his wife of his suspicions, and she advised him to tell the police without delay.

Deputy Coroner O'Hanlon declared yesterday that the girl was assaulted before her death, though he was not prepared to say how long before, and Coroner O'Meagher stated to a reporter for The New-York Times that it was his belief the girl was murdered, although he could not reconcile her purchase of a revolver with that theory.

"At the same time," Coroner O'Meagher said, "the revolver found by her side, although one chamber was empty, bears no trace of powder in the barrel, or any evidence whatever of having been used. It works stiffly, and a young girl would find some difficulty in discharging it.

"The girl's body was laid out with suspicious neatness when found. There was not a ruffle or a wrinkle in her clothing. That is rather strange, for a suicide's clothing is usually somewhat disarranged. This body looked as if some one else had arranged it after death.

"Deputy Coroner O'Hanlon made a verbal report to me of his autopsy, and he said there was every evidence of an attempted assault."

THE BURIAL OF THE GIRL.

A Prayer Offered in Woodlawn Cemetery by a Stranger.

Although Dr. Thomas J. Biggs was not near his usual haunts yesterday, he and Miss Amelia K. Hansen went together to the Grand Central Station to see Lillian Low's body carried to the train for Woodlawn Cemetery, and a mysterious stranger, who was supposed to represent them, accompanied the body to the cemetery and dogged every movement of the dead girl's father, James Low, Jr.

Lillian Low's body arrived at the Grand Central Station shortly after 2 o'clock. The undertaker was the only person with it, but he was joined at the station by Mr. Low, who carried a large bunch of white flowers.

There were many people at the station when Mr. Low arrived. Conspicuous among them were Dr. Biggs, Miss Hansen, and a stout, little man, about sixty years old, who wore a light-gray derby hat with a black band, but Mr. Low did not see them. They walked along the platform, and Dr. Biggs asked the old man if Mr. Low was there.

"Yes," the old man answered.

He then boarded the train, and Dr. Biggs and Miss Hansen went away.

While the coffin containing the girl's body lay upon the platform, a stout woman in widow's weeds and a boy about seventeen years old looked at it with great interest for several minutes. They then returned to the lower end of the platform, where they remained until Mr. Low got into the car. They then left the station.

It was Mr. Low's intention to have no religious service whatever over his daughter's body, because, he said, he and Lillian were both free thinkers, and she had often expressed a desire that there should be no funeral ceremonies at her burial. But Superintendent Charles N. Crittenton of the Florence Mission, a stranger to Mr. Low, offered a prayer at the grave.

A hearse was waiting for the body at the Woodlawn station. Mr. Low followed the body to the cemetery on foot, accompanied by a number of persons, mostly strangers. A grave had been dug in the poor ground near the north wall. Mr. Low stood by the edge of the grave, sobbing violently, and, as the coffin was lowered into it, he moaned:

"There goes my Lillie, my precious child. I saw her four brothers, who died violent deaths, buried in the same way, and now she is gone. Those people killed her. I wish I was going to be buried, too. She often said that when she died she wanted to be buried with me, and this is the way it all ends."

As the attendants were about to fill up the grave, the undertaker asked:

"Is there to be any service?"

"I guess not," said Mr. Low. "She said she did not want any fuss made over her burial."

"Wait a moment," said Mr. Chittenton. "There is a man who looks like a clergyman. He may say something."

But the man referred to was not a clergyman.

"I would like to have a prayer offered up for my daughter," said Mr. Low, tremulously.

Mr. Chittenton said he would be glad to offer a prayer, and Mr. Low thanked him. The men present then doffed their hats, and Mr. Chittenton prayed for the dead girl. At the conclusion of this touching scene, Mr. Low shook Mr. Chittenton's hand and said he was much obliged for his kindness.

All the time the grave-diggers were filling the grave Mr. Low sobbed and moaned: "My poor Lillian! My poor Lillian!"

Mr. Low suddenly turned to those with him, and, pointing to the crowd, which was composed mostly of women, he asked:

"Who are these people?"

He was told that they happened to be in the cemetery, and were attracted to the spot by the burial.

"I would not be surprised," said Mr. Low, "if members of my family were here, but don't want to notice me. I have not seen them in years, and cannot recognize any of them."

After the burial, Mr. Low said that he intended to place a plain headstone over Lillian's grave, with a simple inscription. He then said he would like to see his family lot, which is in another part of the cemetery, and he asked those about him to accompany him there.

"I have been told," he said, "that I can be buried there."

On the way to the lot the old man with the gray derby followed closely at Mr. Low's heels, and Mr. Low turned sharply upon him and asked him his name and business there.

"I am only a private citizen," said the old man.

"What interest have you in this case?" asked Mr. Low.

"Only that of a private citizen," said the man.

"Are you a private detective?" asked Mr. Low.

"No," answered the old man. "I live here, and came to the cemetery out of curiosity."

The old man refused to tell his name, but he admitted that he is acquainted with Dr. Biggs.

Mr. Low pointed with pride to the tall shaft erected in the family burial lot of the Low family, and said it cost his father $20,000.

The party returned to the city at 4:30 o'clock P. M.

MR. LOW TALKS ABOUT HIMSELF

He Complains of Ill Treatment by His Relatives.

On the way back to the city from Woodlawn Cemetery yesterday afternoon, after the burial of Lillian Low, Mr. Low gave a few additional details of his family troubles.

"When I returned to Europe," he said, "I learned that my father was speculating heavily in Wall Street, and I believe my relatives humbugged him out of his fortune. They got hold of a great deal of his money.

"My relatives have given me the cold shoulder for twenty-five years past, and have turned my father against me, so as to get his business and his money."

Mr. Low said Joseph T. Low, Oliver Harriman, and Mrs. Harriman were all against him.

"While in name," he continued, "my brother John and myself were allowed $3,000 a year each, but when I returned here I was told I could only have $1,200 a year to keep quiet about my father's affairs. They said he had lost several millions, and only had $32,000 left, of which I was to receive $15,000 and John the same amount, besides $100 a month. They said I would get nothing if I objected. I went to Joseph and asked him for more money, and told him he ought to remember the relationship between us.

"'I don't care,' he said; 'brotherly friendship is all a myth.'

"Oliver Harriman told me he did not care when I told him Lillian was in the New-York Hospital. He said he had nothing to do with it, and did not care if we were all in the hospital. I told him I was penniless, and he threatened to have me cut off altogether and put in jail if I said anything more.

"While I was in Europe I asked my relatives for money, but they all refused. John and I were paupers, but did not dare open our mouths."

Mr. Low also told of an encounter he had nearly three years ago with a negro who was trying to assault Lillian in her room. They were then lodging with a Mrs. Gott, at 24 West Thirty-second Street.

"The negro's name," Mr. Low said, "was Wilson, and he is now in the penitentiary, where he was sent for stealing property from guests. I received an anonymous letter one day warning me that Lillian was too friendly with Wilson. I slipped into my room one day without the knowledge of Lillian, who was in the next room. Lillian whistled down the speaking tube for Wilson. He responded, and I heard Lillian, a few minutes later, telling him to leave her. I opened the door suddenly, and caught Wilson with his arms around Lillian, and I grabbed him by the throat and threw him out of the door and struck him. I also slapped Lillian. That was the only time I ever struck the girl."

Mrs. Gott corroborated Mr. Low's story. She said the affair happened while she was away from the city, but she was informed of the circumstances. She said, however, that Mr. Low did not treat his daughter properly.

"Lillian lived with me two years," she said. "They occupied adjoining rooms on the top floor, and from the time they came until they went away Mr. Low quibbled about the rent, which he said was too high."

"Nothing pleases me more than to know that Lillian is in her grave, for she never saw sunshine. While she was here she lived for two years in a dark room. Mr. Low's eyes were weak, and he kept the room dark all day and made Lillian stay in it with him. He took dinner regularly at 9 A. M. for breakfast and at 5 P. M. for dinner, and they remained out two hours to the minute on each occasion. The rest of the time the girl was in the dark room. Mr. Low would close the inside shutters and light the gasjet. If Lillian left the room for five minutes he would call for her, and would not let her escape from him for a minute.

"The girl never had decent clothes, but wore one suit all the time she was in this house. Mr. Low bought the cheapest cashmere for her, and she had to make it up herself, without the aid of a pattern and without linings. She told me her father would not let her have linings for her dresses, and when I offered some lining to her she refused it, saying she preferred to have her clothes without it.

"I have heard that Mr. Low treated his daughter cruelly, but never personally saw him do so. In fact, he seemed quite affectionate in his bearing toward her.

"When Lillian went to the hospital for two weeks, Mr. Low demanded back the pay for her room for that period on the plea that the room was not occupied. He vacated the room and had it locked up so I could not get into it.

"Mr. Low was very exacting while in this house and insisted that everybody ought to go to bed at 9 o'clock every night, and he objected to music by the other guests because he did not want any noise. Lillian never had any companionship while she was here.

"The Lows left here last August and went to Miss Hansen's home, and I did not see Lillian again until a few weeks ago, when she came to me and told me she had left her father. She said she was living with Miss Hansen, who gave her a good home. She said Miss Hansen told her she must not visit me, and I told her that if Miss Hansen was a good friend to her, she ought to obey her and not go to places she was told to avoid. I told her not to come again and I did not see her after that."

Mrs. Annie Stamper, a milliner, of 509 Sixth Avenue, says she knew Mr. Low and Lillian for three years.

"They first came to my shop three years ago," said Mrs. Stamper yesterday. "Lillian wanted a hat. She could speak very little English then. They came here often after that. Mr. Low always let Lillian select her own hats, and seemed willing to pay well, though not extravagantly, for them. My daughter met Lillian six weeks ago in front of the store, and asked her how her father was. Lillian said he was well, and then ran away, saying she wanted to call a few doors below. But she did not go in any place. She ran down the street."

HENRY T. CHAMPNEY'S STATEMENT

He Says Mr. Low Was Cruel to His Daughter, Lillian.

Henry T. Champney made a long statement yesterday in connection with the death of Lillian Low.

"I think it outrageous," he said, "that simply because I met this girl in a boarding house and befriended her from the purest motives I should be arrested, and all but called a villain to my face.

"I first met Miss Low at Miss Hansen's, in West Thirty-second Street, and I soon learned that she was unhappy and that her father beat her and abused her terribly, so that she had to go to a hospital for treatment. My sympathies were aroused, and I felt a kindly interest in the poor girl.

"We had been at the Fifty-eighth Street house only a short time when Miss Low called upon us. She told us pitiful tales of how her father had maltreated her. She wept and implored Miss Hansen to take her in, and Miss Hansen, purely from sympathy, did so. Her temperament was peculiar. Some days she would be full of spirits and then for several days at a time she would mope about the house and say nothing to anybody."

Mr. Champney denounced as lies Mr. Low's accusations that he and Dr. Biggs and Miss Hansen tried to blackmail Joseph T. Low.

"Low is a vile and contemptible man," Mr. Champney said. "Wait until next Tuesday, when Joseph's testimony is heard. Then you will learn Low's true character from his brother, whom he has threatened to kill time and again, and whom he has mercilessly persecuted, although Joseph has indulged him with an allowance of $100 a month.

"As for blackmail, it is absurd. I am manager and Vice President of the Bovinine Company, and am a fourth owner in the company. An assertion that I am a blackmailer is false and malicious, and worse. Low is a scoundrel if there ever was one.

"The only thing I did in connection with Joseph was that I called at his house on the evening of March 24, with Lillian. Miss Hansen and I thought that, as Miss Low had rich relatives, it would be only right that they should do something for her support, instead of her living on the charity of strangers. Joseph was out when we called, and the next day I wrote him a letter, of which I have a copy.

"Then came Mr. Van Amringe, who wanted Lillian to go to a convent, but she said she had enough of convent life in France. Then the lawyer wanted her to go to a Catholic institution in West Sixteenth Street, and it was these endeavors that led to the girl taking her life. She feared she would be spirited away, and for several days before she was found dead she was moody and morose.

"On the morning of the day she disappeared she rose early, took her accustomed bath, and used particular pains in dressing. Her spirits had returned, and she chatted as gayly as a magpie. She went out after breakfast and returned at 3 o'clock. Miss Hansen says. She then put on her best underwear and slipped out of the house without letting Miss Hansen know.

"We waited for her return until midnight, when I slipped the door catch and went to bed.

"Lillian never had remained out so late before, except the night she was found by the Grant Monument. In the morning papers I saw the account of the suicide, and recognized the pictures as of Lillian. Miss Hansen and I then went to see Mr. Van Amringe, which resulted in the identification of the dead girl."

Mr. Champney said that Dr. Biggs's signature "Tommie" to his note to Lillian was a harmless joke. "Tommie" is the name of Miss Hanson's big white cat, and Dr. Biggs signed his note so in fun.

"Dr. Biggs," declared Mr. Champney, "is a big, noble-minded fellow, and Miss Hansen is the soul of virtue. Miss Low was the only woman boarder she ever had."

Dr. Chetwood, with whom Dr. Biggs practices, said yesterday that Dr. Biggs's name was not displayed with his own on the house front because Mrs. Chetwood objected. He refused to say why she objected. Dr. Biggs had a sign painted, and it is now in his office.

Dr. Chetwood said Dr. Biggs has a large practice, but intimated that it is mainly practice from the De Milt Dispensary.

THE CORONER'S WARRANT.

Dr. O'Meagher Surprised that Any One Should Criticise It.

Coroner O'Meagher yesterday said he was surprised at the criticism evoked by the warrant which he issued to Capt. Pickett for the arrest of anybody implicated in the case of Lillian Low.

"That first warrant," he said, "was only a memorandum of a warrant given at the request of Capt. Pickett. I had no blanks, so I made out one on office paper; but I gave him a regular warrant yesterday."

"Did Capt. Pickett say whom he wanted to arrest?" asked the reporter.

"No. Not exactly. He said he wanted to arrest three or four persons, and it did not matter whether I gave him the warrents or not, he would make the arrests anyhow. I think the Captain did his duty.

"The Coroner can give a verbal warrant for any one suspected of a crime. Any citizen can do the same. There is a singular ignorance on that point on the part of intelligent people.

"Mr. Low's statement to me was made hurriedly, but it was sufficient in my judgment to justify the arrest of the persons implicated. If the jury brings in a verdict of suicide, the parties will be discharged. It is a hardship to be arrested, but the law is hard. I think the wording of my warrant was all right."

Assistant District Attorney Hennessy, who has charge of the prosecution in the Low case does not agree with Coroner O'Meagher as to the legal propriety of his warrant.

"I do not think the Coroner had a right to give Capt. Pickett a roving commission to arrest whomsoever he pleased," he said. "But this was an exceptional case, and there was no time for niceties.

"The evidence so far brought out against Dr. Biggs, Champney, and Miss Hansen does not seem sufficient to hold any one of them, but if they are discharged they will have no cause for action against Mr. Low or any one else. They are simply held on suspicion. We shall know more on Tuesday."

Mr. Low has received a number of scurrilous letters from anonymous writers since he told the story of his daughter's life, and some of them are unfit for publication. Others are abusive, and threaten him with all kinds of punishment for his conduct toward his daughter. One reads:

You son of a gun, the best thing you can do is to get off the face of the earth.

Capt. Rickett says he will try to discover the writers of these letters.

Mr. Low said last evening that he desired Benjamin Roberts, a negro boy, who is employed by a photographer at 63 West Fourteenth Street, to appear as a witness in his behalf on Monday. Roberts was employed by Mrs. Tryon, at 141 West Thirty-fourth Street, when Lillian left the house, and saw her the previous evening bundling up her clothing preparatory to her departure. He said Roberts knew he always treated Lillian kindly. He said he also wanted his lawyer to summon Nellie Mack, a waitress in a restaurant, t 30 West Thirtieth Street, Dr. Higgins of the New-York Hospital, and Dr. Arthur Townsend of 32 West Thirty-second Street.

R. W. INMAN EXONERATED.

He Returns to Town and Tells the Little He Knows About the Dead Girl.

Robert W. Inman, who has been named in connection with Lillian Low, apepared at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night, accompanied by his counsel, Lawyer Day, and two friends.

Capt. Pickett was closeted with Mr. Low at the time, and he had the latter repeat the story he told implicating Mr. Inman and Mr. Trowbridge.

When Mr. Low had finished, the Captain introduced him to Mr. Inman. Mr. Low was much surprised when he learned that Inman had been in his audience, but did not retract anything he had said, declaring that he had received his information through a second party.

Mr. Inman explained his connection with Trowbridge, stating that he had never been on very intimate terms with him and that he had casually met him in Smith's restaurant, on West Thirtieth Street, where he had been in the habit of dining, and had not seen him for four or five months.

Mr. Inman went on to say that he did not know Lillian Low, never knew her, had never spoken to her, and that he had only known the girl and her father by sight from seeing them dining in Smith's restaurant.

He denied ever having gone driving in the Park with Lillian and Trowbridge, as had been said, or that Lillian had ever been in his apartments at 30 West Thirtieth Street. He further said that Trowbridge had never spoken to him about the girl, and that he had seen Trowbridge on only one occasion speaking to her, and that that was one morning in the restaurant, when he entered the place and saw Trowbridge talking to the girl and her father.

Mr. Low declared that he had never, to his knowledge, seen Mr. Inman before the meeting at the station house. After hearing this statement, Mr. Low declared that he believed that Mr. Inman had no connection whatever with the case, or knew anything about his daughter.

Mr. Inman said that he had left the city Tuesday morning on his yacht, the Adelaide, intending to take a cruise around New-London. He had seen no newspapers, he said, and did not know that his name had been mixed up in the case until yesterday, when he received a letter at Cold Spring Harbor, where his yacht was, from his cousin, Mr. Curry, inclosing a lot of clippings about the case and telling him that he had better come to New-York and see Capt. Pickett. Mr. Inman intended to start in the yacht for New-London, but when he received the letter he ordered the yacht to proceed without him, and returned to the city, as told above.

Is Your Blood Pure

If not, it is important that you make it pure at once with the great blood purifier,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Because with impure blood you are in constant danger of serious illness.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

POLICE CAPTAIN EAKINS'S TRIAL

Mrs. Boisset Testified Against Soyer, a Parkhurst Agent—Charges Against Policeman McCarren

The trial of Capt. Joseph B. Eakins of the Mercer Street Police Station for failing to suppress disorderly houses in his precinct was continued before Police Commissioner Andrews yesterday afternoon.

Policeman Joseph Schick, who has served two and a half years under Eakins, and has been detailed on special duty for two years, was the first witness. He testified to the efforts made by himself and brother officers to get evidence against disorderly houses. Within the past six months he had arrested 175 women for street-walking. He testified to the orderly conduct of several well-known saloons in the precinct. Schick denied that he had ever received any money from Mollie Williams or any other woman.

Mrs. R. P. Boisset, who keeps a boarding house at 201 East Fourteenth Street, was called as a witness to attack the character of Soyer, the Parkhurst agent who gave evidence against Capt. Eakins. She said that Soyer had once lived at her house with a woman she heard was not his wife. She learned that he had a wife living, and Soyer told her that he had been divorced from his first wife. She said Soyer owed her $75 for board.

Mrs. Ada May Vreeland of 640 Lexington Avenue, the daughter of Agent Soyer, said that she had not seen her father since last November. She declared that he had never been divorced from her mother. "I have no personal knowledge of any wrong my father may have done," she said. "He was always a good father to me, and a kind husband."

Policeman O'Rourke described a number of houses named in Capt. Eakins's list for special watching.

The trial was adjourned until July 30.

Patrolman Felix McCarren of the Morrisania Police Station was tried by Commissioner Grant yesterday on charges preferred by Frederick Johnson, who keeps a saloon at 2,686 Third Avenue. McCarren arrested Johnson on the night of July 12, and he is alleged to have clubbed his prisoner without cause.

Johnson told the Commissioner that he was standing at the corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue on the night in question, waiting for a car, when McCarren came along, talking to a woman. McCarren left the woman and wanted to talk to Johnson. "I told him I had nothing to say to him," said Johnson. "He became furious and began clubbing me. He clubbed me four or five times. Then he arrested me."

McCarren said Johnson was drunk and disorderly at the time of his arrest.

LAWYER OGDEN IN A HOSPITAL

Came to This City from Buffalo—Little Known of His Antecedents.

Horatio Nelson Ogden, seventy years old, a lawyer of Buffalo, was transferred from Bellevue Hospital yesterday to the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island. He is suffering from a cerebral hemorrhage and from paralysis. He was taken to Bellevue last Monday from 128 Waverley Place, where he had a furnished room.

Mr. Ogden came to this city three weeks ago. He applied to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Genno of 128 Waverley Place for a room, and was accommodated by them. When Mr. Ogden was taken sick a letter was found among his effects from William H. Slade & Son, 5 Austin Building, Buffalo, N. Y. This firm was addressed by Mr. Genno on Monday, and an answer was received by him a few days later in which Mr. Slade said that Mr. Ogden had been employed by the firm as manager of a Buffalo hotel. Of late he had been practising law, and they had lost track of him. During all his dealings with them he had maintained a strict silence about his own affairs.

Mr. Genno said last night that from a number of remarks made by Mr. Ogden and from the manner of his life during his short stay in Waverley Place he believes that Mr. Ogden has sufficient money to care for himself.

FOR THE UNITY OF ALL CHURCHES

Discussion Held at the Oak Beach Conference.

BABYLON, N. Y., July 26.—The Oak Beach Christian Unity Conference was addressed this morning by the Rev. Dr. William Chauncey Langdon of Providence, Secretary of the Catholic Unity League.

He urged the Lambeth platform, urged by the Church of England and the Episcopal Church of this country, as the only practical plan of Christian unity yet proposed. He said that it was the only plan that would stand any chance of being accepted by the Roman and Greek Churches. The speaker had lived nine years at Rome at the Papal Court, and he knew that the Latin Church was yearning for Church unity, and was willing to go further than the Protestants would.

Dr. G. Woolsey Hodge of Philadelphia followed this afternoon, speaking as President of the Church Unity Society. He believed that the Chicago or Lambeth proposal was a basis of unity, but not the only basis. There might be others, but they had not been offered yet. Both addresses awakened warm discussion from representatives of the Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist denominations.

MILLER ATTACKED THE DOCTOR

He Had Vaulted Over a Fence—A Janitor Crying "Stop Thief."

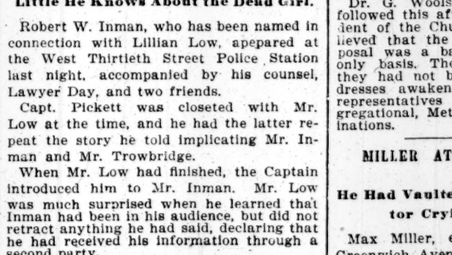
Max Miller, eighteen years old, of 96 Greenwich Avenue, entered the apartment house at 102 West Eighty-fourth Street at 9 o'clock Thursday evening, and was found acting suspiciously in the hallway of the second floor by Janitor Frank Aveline.

Miller ran to the roof and then down the servants' stairway to the area in the rear, the janitor in close pursuit, shouting, "Stop, thief!"

Miller vaulted over the rear fence into the yard of Dr. Branth, adjoining. The doctor heard the janitor's cry and ran out in time to meet Miller, who drew a large, square file and attacked the physician. The doctor, however, succeeded in disarming and overpowering him. He was then handed over to a policeman.

Miller was committed in $1,000 bail in court yesterday on a charge of attempted burglary, and in $500 on a charge of having burglars' tools, skeleton keys, &c., on his person.

Miller was once a fireman in the apartment house, and said he entered the place to fix up his clothing.



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when you take **Pearline** to it. So does the dirt. Every scrubbing brush seems to have wings. You get through your cleaning in half the time you used to, and without any commotion or fuss.

Pearline saves rubbing. That means a good deal besides easy work, even in house-cleaning. Paint and wood-work and oil-cloth, etc., are worn out by rubbing.

Pearline cleans, with the least labor, and without the least harm, anything in the world that water doesn't hurt.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 465 JAMES PYLE, New York.

HE WANTS $100,000 DAMAGES

Sues the City of Brooklyn for Damages Inflicted by the Militia at the Time of the Strike.

Mayor Schieren and Corporation Counsel McDonald of Brooklyn were served with papers in a suit brought by John J. Meade, a night watchman of 439 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, against the City of Brooklyn for $100,000 damages for personal injuries resulting from the recent trolley strike.

Ex-Senator Sulzer is counsel for Meade. The latter charges that he was, on the afternoon of Jan. 23 last, assaulted, fired upon, and dragged from his home by the militia without the slightest provocation.

He says that when this assault took place the streets were crowded with a detachment of militia of the Thirteenth Regiment, under command of Major George G. Cochran. At the time Meade was asleep.

He was awakened by a crash of glass, and, jumping out of bed, he approached the window. He was ordered away by the militia, and, upon looking out to see what was the matter, he was met by a volley of bullets.

He alleges that he retired from the window, and the militia, who were acting under and in pursuance of orders of Mayor Schieren, forcibly entered his home, and, after breaking into his apartments, without any excuse or reasonable or probable cause, and although he made no resistance, violently seized and assaulted him, thrusting their bayonets into his body with great force and violence, while he was in an almost nude condition, after having just risen from bed, and brutally, wantonly, and wickedly abused and assaulted him and wounded him repeatedly, and thereupon seized hold of him and brutally and violently dragged him from his room, to the middle of the second landing below, in his said nude condition, exposed to the public view, where he was allowed to partially dress, and likewise exposed to the bitter cold which prevailed on that day.

He claims that, as no martial law had been declared, the civil authorities were in charge of the city's welfare, and were duly enforcing the law. He was arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court the next day, and was acquitted.

As a result of his being assaulted, he claims that he has suffered much bodily harm and sustained injuries which he believes have permanently injured and disfigured him, and he demands damages in the sum of $100,000.

MAY OPEN NEW FREIGHT LINE

Rumor that a Syndicate Will Take Some Ships of the National and Leyland Companies for Weekly Service.

A rumor was current in shipping circles yesterday that some important changes affecting the National Line of steamships are under way, and significance is attached, in connection with the story, to the absence in England of F. W. J. Hurst, the American agent.

One report points to a consolidation of the National and Wilson lines. More credence, however, is given to another report that a syndicate has been formed which will take the steamers America and Europe of the National Line, the good will, and the line's pier, 39 North River, and the ships Lancastrian, Philadelphian, and Bostonian of the Leyland Line, running between Boston and Liverpool, and, with this outfit, will provide a weekly freight service between this port and London.

In this rumor no disposition is made of the other vessels of the National Line, all of them much older than the America and Europe, there being eight of them—the Helvetia, Holland, Greece, France, The Queen, England, Spain, and Denmark.

W. P. Barber, who is acting in Mr. Hurst's absence as New-York agent, said that he could not verify the reports, having received no official information. Mr. Hurst was absent in the interest of the company, and his absence might have something to do with the acquisition of some modern ships to supplant the older ones.

MR. CORBIN CLAIMS THE ROAD

Those Who Have Used It for Years May Remove His Gates by Force.

BAY SHORE, L. I., July 26.—There is a lively dispute in progress between Austin Corbin, President of the Long Island Railroad Company, and the Highway Commissioners. It is over a road, and there is a probability that litigation may grow out of it.

The road leads into some of Mr. Corbin's property, and he recently caused a gate to be erected across it. When the presence of the gate became known to the officials. Roadmaster Samuel Higbie proposed to assert the town's right to use the road, and attempted to run the road machine over it. He was stopped by Mr. Corbin's foreman and warned off the road. Since then Mr. Higbie has been notified that if he tries to go over the road he will be arrested for trespass.

It is claimed that the road has been used by the public for over fifty years, and there is considerable indignation expressed over Mr. Corbin's attempt to shut it off from use. It is asserted here that should he continue in his effort to shut out the people, his gates will be removed despite his protests.

NEW-YORK THIEF IN JERSEY CITY

A Boy Overtook and Had Him Arrested by Using a Trolley Car.

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 26.—Frederick Schnaars, Jr., seventeen years old, of 421 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City Heights, had occasion to go to his room this afternoon. He heard a noise that he could not account for, and, looking under the bed, saw a man there. When asked what he was doing, the man said he was looking for something to eat. Then he bolted down stairs. The boy followed him, but could not find a policeman.

The man finally ran down the hillside to this city. Young Schnaars at once boarded an elevated

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MORIER'S HAJJI BABA

THE ADVENTURES OF HAJJI BABA OF ISPAHAN. By James Morier. Illustrated by H. R. Millar. With an Introduction by the Hon. George Curzon, M. P. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

In a famous and familiar passage Charles Lamb has given his idea of what constitutes a book. Morier's "Hajji Baba" is eminently what Lamb would call a book. A new edition of a work so securely established in the public favor is always welcome, and the one before us seems to be in every respect excellent. Mr. George Curzon supplies an introduction to it. No one could be better fitted than he to give an account of the circumstances in which the book was written and to judge of it as a truthful representation of the facts of Persian life. Persia was the pivot of English interest in the Orient in the first decade of the present century. Russia, Great Britain, and France at that day rated the Persian alliance much beyond its real value, Mr. Curzon thinks, and vied with each other in the splendor of the embassies which they sent to the sovereign of the country, Fath Ali Shah. None of the powers was more assiduous than Great Britain in these attentions, the fear at one time being an Afghan invasion, and at another a combined march of Napoleon and the Czar against Delhi. Some of these embassies were sent from London, others from the Vice Regal Court at Calcutta, and the result of these was a succession of Anglo-Russian treaties. Three of the leading plenipotentiaries were Sir Harford Jones, Sir Gore Ouseley, and Sir Henry Ellis, and their principal coadjutor was James Justinian Morier, the author of "Hajji Baba."

Morier, though educated at Harrow, was born and nurtured in an Oriental atmosphere; he was one of four sons, three of whom their father, who was British Consul at Constantinople, dedicated to the Diplomatic or Consular service of England in the East. Morier's Persian experience began in 1808, when, at the age of twenty-eight, he accompanied Sir Harford Jones on his mission to the Shah. After the treaty had been concluded Morier returned to England, accompanied by the Persian envoy to Great Britain, who is the Mirza Firouz of the present volume, and whose droll experiences in England Morier afterward related in "Hajji Baba in England." While at home Morier wrote a book upon Persia. He returned to Persia in 1811 with Sir Gore Ouseley for the negotiation of a fresh treaty, and remained in Teheran as Chargé d'Affaires, and in 1814 concluded a further treaty in conjunction with Sir H. Ellis, that of Ouseley never having been ratified. He published an account of his second journey. Finally, ten years later, in 1824, he published the inimitable and delightful "Hajji Baba." This book at once became the favorite of the reading world, and has ever since remained so. Morier, having left the Diplomatic Service, died in 1849. The late Sir Robert Morier, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, was his nephew, and was also a man of brilliant parts. Morier was an artist as well as an author, and most of the illustrations in the accounts of his two journeys were reproduced from his own drawings. He left a number of scrap books, the contents of which have not yet been published, but which, it is intimated, will soon be given to the world.

The idea of satirizing a country by introducing upon the scene a foreigner who gives his impressions of the people is one which has often been tried. In "Hajji Baba" the more difficult device was attempted of making the critic a native of the country described. This experiment was also tried in "Gil Blas." In "Hajji Baba in England" Morier may be said to some extent to have tried the first plan. The hero of that book, it has been said, was the Mirza Firouz of the present book. This person was in real life Mirza Abul Hassan Khan, who was the Shah's representative in England in 1809-10. This diplomatist gained considerable fame in London for his pleasant manners and wit. A lady in London once asked him whether they did not worship the sun in Persia; he replied: "Oh, yes, Madam, and so would you, too, if you ever saw him." We do not know how this gentleman liked the account of himself given in "Hajji Baba in England," but he was most indignant at the present volume when it appeared as a representation of Persia. He wrote Morier as follows:

What for you write "Hajji Baba," Sir? King very angry, Sir. I swear him you never write lies, but he say yes—write. All people very angry with you, Sir. That very bad book, Sir. All lies, Sir. Who tell you all these lies, Sir? What for you not speak to me? Very bad business, Sir. Persian people very bad people, perhaps, but very good to you, Sir. What for you abuse them so bad?

Mr. Curzon bears witness to the accuracy and truth of many of the situations of "Hajji Baba." He says, for instance, that the pillar of skulls which the Shah is represented as having erected was actually erected in Beluchistan by Aga Mohammed Shah and was seen there by Sir Henry Pottinger in 1810. The story, very powerfully told, of the fate of Hajji Baba's sweetheart, Zeenab, who was thrown from the tower of the palace, is pronounced by Mr. Curzon to be quite true to life. It has been said that the incident is more characteristic of the seraglio at Stamboul than of the harem at Teheran. But this form of execution is not uncommon in Persia. There still exists, near Shiraz, a deep well in the mountain above the city down which, until recently, women convicted of adultery were hurled. "When I was at Bokhara, in 1888," says Mr. Curzon, "there had in the preceding year been more than one case of execution by being thrown from the summit of Minar-i-Kalon or Great Minaret."

Morier gives a very delightful account, partly true and partly fictitious, of the way in which he came to write "Hajji Baba" in his Introductory Epistle to the Rev. Dr. Fundgruben, Chaplain to the Swedish Embassy at the Sublime Porte. In this charming production he says: "I have ever borne in mind a conversation when, one beautiful moonlight night, reclining upon the sofa of the Swedish palace, and looking out of those windows which command so magnificent and extensive a view of the city and harbor of Constantinople, we discussed subjects which had reference to the life and manners of the extraordinary people, its inhabitants." In this discussion was canvassed the best method of representing the life of the East to the Western reader. At the conclusion of the letter Morier informs his Swedish clerical friend that he had received the manuscript of his famous work from Hajji Baba as a recompense for having cured the Persian of a mortal illness.

Morier's admirable work is the outcome of only five years' life in Persia, and yet, Mr. Curzon assures us, "in a lifetime he would hardly have improved upon the quality of his diagnosis." Mr. Curzon finds the book as perfect a picture of Persia to-day as when written, the only exception being that there have been some changes in the national dress. In the opinion of most readers, however, the merit of the book as an account of Persian manners is eclipsed by its charm as a literary composition.

MR. SAVAGE'S VERSE

AFTER MANY YEARS. By Richard Henry Savage. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

The author of this volume of poems has made himself known to a circle of readers as the author of the novel, "My Official Wife," which gained considerable notoriety through being dramatized and enacted by Minnie Seligman and her distinguished husband. It is possible that there may be some curiosity among the readers of the gentleman's novels to see what he can do with the muse. Poetry is, however, not a mere pastime, but one of the most serious of occupations, and the muse is more or less capricious in her choice of company. It is a historical fact that she once took up with Robert Burns, who was only a plowman, and none too sober at that, and, still more, with François Villon, who was no better than a vagrant. On the other hand, she has been known to reject the most ardent advances of Dukes and Duchesses, while she has actually held several distinguished novelists up to public ridicule.

Mr. Savage should have taken warning from these examples, and have hesitated about bending the knee before the volatile minx. The author has produced a considerable quantity of verse of marketable quality. No doubt there are many periodicals which find it difficult to purchase better poems than "The Unfinished Window in Aladdin's Tower," which is most unpoetically didactic; "The Last Forget-Me-Nots," which is truly sentimental, or "The Irish Soldier," which ought to be popular in the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Good verse is scarce in these days, and Mr. Savage's poems are of the kind that fills the minor magazines and weeklies.

LITERARY NOTES

—The Century for August will contain an account of the battle of the Yalu River between the Chinese and Japanese fleets, written by Philo N. McGiffin, the American commander of one of the Chinese ironclads.

—F. Tennyson Neely has ready the fourth edition of Capt. Charles King's "Fort Frayne." He is now printing the second edition of "The King's Yellow."

—Percival Lowell's fourth paper on Mars, printed in the August number of The Atlantic, is an attempt to answer the question whether Mars is inhabited, and by what sort of folks.

—The only book published by the late Dr. Arthur Brooks was a volume of sermons entitled "The Life of Christ in the World," of which a new edition has just been published by Thomas Whittaker.

—The August number of Romance will contain a short story by Anna Katherine Green as its leading feature. Grant Allen and Anthony Hope will also be represented in this number.

—Wilfrid Ward's "Life and Times of Cardinal Wiseman" will contain letters from Beaconsfield, Dr. Döllinger, Cardinal Manning, Gladstone, Lord Houghton, and Bunsen.

—The periodical formerly known as The Southern Magazine, and more recently as The Mid-Continent Magazine, has been consolidated with another magazine, and this fact moves The Chattanooga Times to remark: "We foretold the death of this and a half dozen of its predecessors, and have been regularly and roundly abused for telling the people the truth. It is charged to one in some quarters of the South as treason to the section if he tells the people their literary and other limitations; but we never minded a little thing like being called a traitor, so long as we were conscious of not being a traitor to truth and duty. What we have said concerning Southern literary ventures has been always justified by events. The South cannot support a Southern magazine; at all events, the South won't, and it is well the South won't. We want no sectional lines run through the domain of letters."

—Harper's Weekly has in preparation a four-page supplement describing the annual cruise of the New-York Yacht Club. It will be illustrated by T. de Thulstrup.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE VEILED DOCTOR. A Novel. By Varina Anne Jefferson Davis. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

A PAIR OF BLUE EYES. By Thomas Hardy. With an etching by H. Macbeth Raeburn and a map of Wessex. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

PONY TRACKS. Written and illustrated by Frederic Remington. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $3.

BULLET AND SHELL. A Soldier's Romance. By George F. Williams. Illustrated from sketches among the actual scenes by Edwin Forbes. 12mo. New-York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $1.50.

ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY; PLANE AND SOLID. By John Macnie. Edited by Emerson E. White. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.25.

A DOLLAR WORTH A DOLLAR. A Collection of Articles and Speeches on Sound Money. By John G. Carlisle and others. 12mo. New-York: Ford & Garnett.

A HOLIDAY IN SPAIN AND NORWAY. By Caroline Earle White. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Arranged from Webster's International Dictionary. Over 800 illustrations. 8vo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.50.

THE CHRISTLESS NATIONS. By Bishop J. M. Thoburn, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Hunt & Eaton.

SONS OF BELIAL. By William Westall. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. $1.

AT HEART A RAKE. By Florence Marryat. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. $1.

CONTES ET LEGENDES. Par H. A. Guerber. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 60 cents.

A SPLENDID COUSIN. By Mrs. Andrew Dean. 18mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 25 cents.

THE MAKING OF MARY. By Jean Forsyth. 18mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

THE 'POSSUM CREEK POULTRY CLUB. By J. H. Davis. Illustrated. 12mo. Chatham, N. Y.: The Fanciers' Review.

THE STORY OF A MODERN WOMAN. By Ella Hepworth Dixon. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

A PASTORAL PLAYED OUT. By Mary L. Pendered. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

CODE OF ELECTION LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, &c. By William H. Silvernail. 8vo. New-York and Albany: Banks & Brothers.

THE EXCISE LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. 8vo. New-York and Albany: Banks & Brothers.

GAME BIRDS AT HOME. By Theodore S. Van Dyke. 12mo. New-York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $1.50.

Two Brothers Die the Same Day.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Sylvester Tryon, a wealthy mill owner in Sacramento, who had been suffering from Bright's disease for years past, complained on Sunday, July 7, of pains around the heart. He took to his bed, and on the following Tuesday was dead. A telegram was sent to his brother Horatio, living in Middletown, Lake County. When this telegram reached Calistoga it was found that there was a telegram at that place for Sylvester Tryon, stating that his brother Horatio had died on Tuesday from Bright's disease. The Middletown brother was also well on the preceding Sunday, and as far as can be learned he was taken ill almost at the same hour as the Sacramento brother.

Sylvester Tryon was sixty-nine years of age. He came to California in 1849 with the pioneers. Horatio Tryon, the Middletown brother, came to this State from Pittsburg about ten years ago, and became a wealthy farmer. At the time of his death he was seventy-one years of age. Both brothers from early boyhood were of the same temperament and fast friends. They married at the same ages, and both reared a family of three sons. Horatio Tryon also had a daughter.

The Slaughter of the Trout.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

ANTIGO, Wis., July 20.—Since the season opened May 15 no less than 25,000 trout have been taken from the Evergreen waters, as the principal streams in this locality are known. It is estimated that 15,000 trout have been taken from other smaller streams. Among the local fishermen, L. E. Bucknam and C. E. Henshaw probably carry off the honors. They caught in the neighborhood of 2,000 trout on seven different trips of one day each. N. C. Bruce and George Brown of Oshkosh recently caught 633 on one trip of five hours' actual fishing. Mr. Bruce, in company with E. H. Van Ostrand of Milwaukee, also made a fine catch of about 600 in two half days of fishing. Mr. and Mrs. George Irle caught 212 one day last week in four hours.

LOOK FOR A DRY SUNDAY

Saloons to be Closed Tighter than Ever To-morrow.

THIS THE POLICE BOARD NOW PREDICTS

Members of the Force, It Is Said, Realize That the Commissioners Are in Earnest About Enforcing the Law.

It will be the "driest" Sunday to-morrow New-York has ever known. All other "dry" Sundays will pale before this one. This statement is made upon the authority of President Roosevelt of the Police Board.

That an Acting Captain should be remanded to Sergeant's duty, and that President Roosevelt and Commissioner Parker are busily engaged on an investigation which, it is expected, will lead to several Captains and a large number of patrolmen being placed upon trial on charges of neglecting to enforce the excise law, has created a sensation in the Police Department.

From Captain down to patrolman it is realized that the Commissioners mean just what they say, and that unless the members of the department enforce the law, they will meet with punishment. So far as the police are concerned, it is reasonable to suppose that the law will be pretty rigidly and impartially enforced.

The saloon keeper who dares to defy the law will have a new danger to cope with, and the fact that the City Vigilance League is to co-operate with the police and will have its members scattered over every precinct, is worrying the saloon men greatly. They realize that their chances of escaping detection are remote.

The knowledge on the part of the police that they will be punished if they knowingly permit any evasion of the law and the uneasiness of the saloon keepers over the introduction of citizen detectives, furnish the reason why the Police Commissioners believe that to-morrow will be exceptionally "dry."

PRAISE FOR THE BOARD'S WORK.

Bishop Potter and Other Clergymen Commend the Commissioners.

A testimonial of eulogistic character, signed by Bishop Potter and the pastors of some forty congregations, mainly on the east side, was presented to President Roosevelt and his associates at Headquarters yesterday morning by the Rev. John B. Devins. Upon its contents being made known, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"To receive this is more than an ample reward for anything I have done."

The testimonial was as follows:

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Police Department:

Sir: The undersigned, connected with churches, missions, and other centres of work for kindred purposes in the lower part of New-York City, desire to express to you and your associates their grateful appreciation of your righteous and resolute action in enforcing the excise law.

Neither you nor your associates are in any wise responsible for that law; but you and they stand for the body whose duty it is to enforce with equal impartiality all law. This you have done and are doing; and for this, first of all, we thank you.

You have seen clearly and as clearly affirmed that broken or disregarded or evaded laws mean the destruction of our civic foundation, and you have designated the grotesque and unscrupulous utterances of people in high political place on this subject as they deserved.

The State of New-York has never until now been dishonored by such an exhibition in this connection as that to which its citizens have lately been treated. You have not only stigmatized it as it deserved, but, better still, you have said to every man and woman in this community, "The law, no matter what it is, or how it was made, must and shall be obeyed." Saying so, you have taught the people what is the essential difference between civilization and barbarism.

But more than this. You have given us, in the neighborhood in which we live, greatly increased peace and safety and good order. The people see this, and are seeing it more clearly every day. They are coming to understand that you are not destroying the liberties of the saloon keepers and their patrons, but that you are conserving the liberty of the family, whom the law, when executed, shields. The great majority of the people want Sunday as a day of rest, and they know that Sunday traffic of any and every kind is hostile to such a day, and is more hostile when it is a traffic in liquor. You are working in the interests of those for whom we labor, and in their name and our own we bid you godspeed. Respectfully yours,

HENRY C. POTTER, Cathedral Mission, 130 Stanton Street.
P. F. McSWEENEY, pastor St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church, 119 Avenue B.
TALBOT W. CHAMBERS, senior pastor Middle Collegiate Church, 50 Seventh Street.
HENRY T. McEWEN, pastor Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, 238 East Thirteenth Street.
G. U. WENNER, pastor Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, 461 East Nineteenth Street.
G. A. GUENTHER, pastor First German Baptist Church, 334 East Fourteenth Street.
A. C. MOREHOUSE, pastor Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 276 Second Street.
A. H. McKINNEY, pastor Olivet Memorial Church, (New-York City Mission and Tract Society,) 67 Second Street.
WILLIAM N. DUNNELL, rector All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, Henry and Scammel Streets.
GEORGE ALEXANDER, pastor University Place Presbyterian Church, 25 University Place.
HORACE W. BYRNES, pastor Allen Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, 91 Rivington Street.
JAMES B. REYNOLDS, head worker University Settlement Society, 26 Delancey Street.
WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON, rector Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, 800 Broadway.
A. W. HALSEY, pastor Spring Street Presbyterian Church, 246 Spring Street.
P. J. McCUE, President St. Bridget's Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, 276 Seventh Street.
D. C. POTTER, pastor Baptist Tabernacle, 166 Second Avenue.
F. H. SMITH, pastor Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 24 Seventh Street.
JULIA LOGAN, Chairman Tenement-House Chapter of the King's Daughters and Sons, 77 Madison Street.
H. L. FRANZEN, pastor German Reformed Church in America, 147 Norfolk Street.
D. ASA BLACKBURN, pastor Church of the Strangers, (Independent,) Mercer Street, near Clinton Place.
B. F. DE COSTA, rector Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, 222 West Eleventh Street.
JOHN T. WILDS, pastor Seventh Presbyterian Church, 138 Broome Street.
E. L. FOX, pastor Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 545 East Eleventh Street.
A. W. MILBURY, Secretary Industrial Christian Alliance, 170 Bleecker Street.
CONRAD DOENCH, pastor Second Presbyterian Church, 435 East Houston Street.
GEORGE W. ABELE, pastor Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 256 Second Street.
F. G. TURNER, Deaconess, Allen Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, 91 Rivington Street.
WILLIAM T. ELSING, pastor De Witt Memorial Church, (New-York City Mission and Tract Society,) 280 Rivington Street.
HENRY G. MILLER, pastor Camp Memorial Congregational Church, 141 Christie Street.
ALBERT PFAUS, acting pastor Allen Street Presbyterian Church, 126 Forsyth Street.
CHARLES F. CUTTER, Superintendent Fulton Street Noon Prayer Meeting, 113 Fulton Street.
OTTO E. HEISE, in charge during the Summer of the German Moravian Church, 636 Sixth Street.
J. C. HUME, acting pastor DeWitt Memorial Church, (New-York City Mission and Tract Society,) 280 Rivington Street.
FRIEDRICH ROEDEL, Secretary German Branch Young Men's Christian Association, 142 Second Avenue.
ISAAC A. MASSLAND, pastor Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 9 Willett Street.
MARGARET A. DELANEY, Superintendent Catharine Street Mission, 201 South Street.
S. H. HADLEY, Superintendent McAuley's Water Street Mission, 316 Water Street.
JOHN JAEGER, Superintendent Living Waters Mission, 136 Chrystie Street.
GEORGE H. LONG, Broome Street Tabernacle, 395 Broome Street.
HERMAN PAUL FAUST, Hebrew-Christian Missionary in Allen Street Presbyterian Church, 126 Forsyth Street.
JOHN B. DEVINS, pastor Hope Presbyterian Chapel, 339 East Fourth Street.

FOR A NEW SIGNAL SYSTEM.

Police Board Would Have Complete Communication with All Posts.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday Commissioner Andrews offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

With a view of selecting a police telephone and signal system for the use of this department, the board invites all persons interested in systems of this kind, which have been in successful operation, to submit to the board information in regard thereto. The system must, in brief, provide for a modern and complete telephone and electrical signal communication between the station house and each part of the precinct. It must be simple in construction, capable of being readily understood and operated, yet strong and durable, and involving all modern improvements in the line of police signal system.

Information for the use of the board should first be submitted in written form, accompanied by such drawings and illustrations as may be necessary for a preliminary investigation of the merits of the various systems. Later the board expects to be able to afford opportunity for the practical operation and comparison, under the supervision of the officers of this department, of such of the proposed systems as are deemed worthy thereof.

In extending this invitation it is expressly understood that the department has, at the present time, no fund available for the establishment of a system, or even for experimental purposes. All expense must, therefore, be borne by the parties offering their systems for investigation, and in no event can there be any liability upon the Police Department.

This matter of an adequate system of police signaling has come before the board many times of recent years, but so far without any practical result. While Mr. Hewitt was Mayor the Herzog system was under discussion, and would undoubtedly have been accepted had not Commissioner Voorhis made a strenuous objection, and the matter was dropped.

At the present time every department wire on Manhattan Island has been put under ground, and above the Harlem they are all run in cables. The city now owns 365 miles of wire, and every station house is connected with Headquarters by telephone. Superintendent Brennan of the Police Telegraph Department now recommends the extension of the system to every patrol beat in such a manner that there will be a box at each end of every policeman's beat, from which he can communicate with his station house direct, or summon an ambulance or patrol wagon.

Beyond all this, the box will become an automatic roundsman, and will tell whether the patrolman is doing his duty. A similar system has been in use in Brooklyn for some time, and has been found to work well.

PISTOL PRACTICE FOR POLICE.

Classes to be Formed for Instruction in the Use of Firearms.

A letter was read before the Police Board yesterday suggesting that members of the force should be schooled in revolver shooting. The matter was referred to Commissioner Andrews, who has had the subject under consideration for some time.

"I doubt if some of the men ever fired a revolver or have any knowledge of the use of firearms," said Mr. Andrews. "We have in the department the champion pistol shot in the city. He is Roundsman Petty, of the Central Office squad. We shall establish a school for the instruction of police officers in revolver shooting and place him in charge of it. Classes will be formed and we will be able, I think, to get the use of a range in some armory in the city where the men can be instructed. They need practice in revolver shooting badly."

THEY SOLD SODA ON SUNDAY.

Case of Two Waiters in an Up Town Casino Before the Court.

The case of Robert Mantel and Ferdinand Wolff, waiters in the Atlanta Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, arrested on Sunday, July 14, on a charge of violating the law in selling soda water and ginger ale, was called for examination before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Harlem Court, yesterday afternoon.

The arrest was made under Section 267 of the Penal Code, which reads as follows:

All manner of public selling or offering for sale of any property upon Sunday is prohibited, except that articles of food may be sold and supplied at any time before 10 o'clock in the morning, and except also that meals may be sold to be eaten on the premises where sold or served elsewhere by caterers; and prepared tobacco in places other than where spirituous or malt liquors or wines are kept or offered for sale; and fruit, confectionery, newspapers, drugs, medicines, and surgical appliances may be sold in a quiet and orderly manner at any time of the day.

Lawyer Bernard Metzger, who appeared for the defense, conceded the fact of the sale of the beverages, and then made an argument in which he claimed the prohibition in the opening of the section of the law did not apply to the sale of non-intoxicating beverages; that the Casino was licensed for Sunday concerts, and that it would be unjust to deprive the 1,000 or 2,000 persons who attended them of the privilege of slaking their thirst with harmless and non-intoxicating drinks.

The lawyer also said that it would be an unjust discrimination against the proprietor of the Casino to prevent him from selling soda water and similar beverages on Sunday, when confectioners and druggists were permitted to do so, especially as a license fee of $600 a year was paid by rim, and the confectioners and druggists paid no license.

At the conclusion of his argument Lawyer Metzger handed up a brief. The Magistrate said he would give the subject careful consideration, and render his decision at an early day.

The case of the two waiters in Sulzer's Harlem River Park, arrested on Sunday, July 14, for selling beer in the park, has been adjourned to next Tuesday afternoon. This is the case in which Mr. Sulzer claims that the beer sold was of a special brew, containing less than 2 per cent. of alcohol, and therefore not intoxicating, under the law.

LETTERS FROM COLLECTOR GROSSE.

Police Commissioners Make Various Comments Upon the Correspondent.

Considerable amusement was occasioned at the meeting of the Police Board yesterday upon the reading of the following letter from Internal Revenue Collector Grosse:

The attention of the Police Department is hereby respectfully called to the fact that the number of prostitutes who make Third Avenue, between Ninth and Twenty-third Streets, their tramping grounds has during the last four weeks alarmingly increased. I have patiently waited for a strict enforcement of the law against street walkers, but I have found that of late it has not been enforced even a little.

The said fact is such a glaring public nuisance that your department has no excuse for waiting for complaints from citizens. Its negligence to suppress the said evil is simply unpardonable negligence, especially in view of the fact that the department requires the members of the force to commit crimes for the purpose of causing others to become criminals.

I beg further to say that the presence of so many prostitutes in a limited neighborhood suggests the existence of disorderly houses in or near the same, and that the citizens have a right to expect their suppression by the Police Department. Yours respectfully,

ED GROSSE,
Owner of 140 East Sixteenth Street.

"I think we ought to send the letter back," said Commissioner Grant, "with the simple indorsement that when he is able to correspond with official propriety we will send an answer."

"This man holds a commission from the President, and he uses official paper to write such a letter," remarked President Roosevelt. "We ought to get out a writ of lunatico inquirendo."

"Insanity carries with it the implication that there was a brain to degenerate," was the comment of Commissioner Parker.

Mr. Roosevelt dictated a reply to the stenographer, in which he used some pretty strong terms, but he said he was not sure that he would send it to the Collector, and he declined to give it out for publication until he made up his mind.

One of the Board's Correspondents.

While the Police Board was in session yesterday a man of military appearance entered the board room. "Commissioner Roosevelt has telephoned for me," he announced to Acting Roundsman Tierney. "My name is Camp."

Tierney asked President Roosevelt if he had telephoned for Camp, and Mr. Roosevelt replied that he had not. Tierney so informed Camp, and he left without saying a word. After he had gone Mr. Roosevelt remarked:

"Mr. Camp is a faithful correspondent of ours. He writes letters of complaint to the board nearly every day. He signs himself E. T. Camp."

Comparison of Sunday Arrests.

As corroborative of the assertion that there has been a marked decrease in drunkenness and disorderly conduct since the present Board of Police Commissioners began a rigid enforcement of the excise law on Sunday, President Roosevelt yesterday gave out statistics showing that the numbers of arrests in the twenty-four hours after 6 A. M. of four-Sundays since the enforcement of the law is about one-half the number in similar hours on four Sundays under the old board. The figures are as follows:

ARRESTS FOR INTOXICATION AND FOR DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

	April 7.	April 14.	April 21.	April 28.
Males	45	78	63	63
Females	28	13	26	26
Total	73	91	89	89
	June 30.	July 7.	July 14.	July 28.
Males	35	29	61	46
Females	4	9	7	5
Total	39	38	68	51

Grand total, first four Sundays, 341; second four Sundays, 196.

A MONTANA MAN ON THEODORE ROOSEVELT

He Admires Him Greatly as a Pacifier of Bad Men and Bears.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Theodore Roosevelt, the Police Commissioner who is just now causing so much commotion in New-York making saloon keepers obey the Sunday-closing law and by playing Haroun Al Raschid among sleepy or negligent policemen, is well and favorably known on many cattle ranges in the West. Three qualities which he displayed out there endeared him to the heart of the plainsman—his pluck, his horsemanship, and his ability to shoot straight and quick. Ask the first Montana cattleman you meet out at the stock yards for his opinion of Mr. Roosevelt, and the chances are he will reel you off half a dozen stories of the young New-Yorker's nerve and prowess. To one of these visitors from Montana the other evening some one happened to mention the big figure Roosevelt was cutting just at present in New-York municipal affairs. The Montana man said:

"Some of the newspapers, I see, are having fun with Theodore Roosevelt, especially in the East. They don't know him down there as well as we of the West or they would change their tune. You can hear of him all through the cattle ranges west of the Dakotas. He has fame there for absolute fearlessness. He has faced and killed more grizzly bears, for one thing, than any two men who ever lived, and a man who enters into a personal controversy with a grizzly, however well organized he may be for the interview, must have his nerve with him. Then the ranches out where Roosevelt circulates have never been able to produce a broncho which he dared not ride. The wilder and more furious the animal the more smilingly and ingenuously ready was Roosevelt to mount him. And on these broncho, as well as on the bear occasions, it was noticed that he showed those white teeth of his just as he does on police occasions, and about which the New-York papers feel such wondrous glee.

"Aside from combats with bears and contests with bronchos, Roosevelt has unhesitatingly made valorous battle with three or four hard characters whose trails he crossed in his Western rambles. One character, who was regarded as desperate and who did business under the nom de guerre of Long Ike, once helped himself to a glass of whisky which Roosevelt had poured out. Ike evidently relied on his length, his six-shooters, and his evil fame to make good his insolence. He expected Roosevelt would submit gamely to the loss of it as a joke. He was mistaken. Roosevelt in an instant had hold of him like a tiger, and before Ike had gotten the whisky or anything else that he might boast of he was thrown into the middle of the street. Even then he did not have peace, for Roosevelt was after him like a landslide, and had thrashed him lame and black and blue before he was five minutes older. The stranger then returned to the saloon perfectly calm, his white teeth making their usual exhibition.

"Nor was Long Ike's scalp his only trophy. The annals of the Northwest show others. To-day he is famous through the whole upper Missouri and Yellowstone country as a man utterly game, and you would not be able to find a character for recklessness of his own safety in that region who would for a slight cause pull on trouble with Theodore Roosevelt. In the words of one who came in collision with him, 'He's as clean, strain game as a grizzly, and if there is any living thing on earth he's afraid of I'd like to see its brand and learn its range. I'd want to keep away from it.'"

When Roosevelt first made his appearance out West his get-up provoked a good deal of sarcastic comment among men who had lived there for any length of time. The New-Yorker costumed himself a good deal according to the schoolboy's notion of the Indian fighter. The hardened frontiersman was inclined to resent the somewhat theatrical importation, and was not slow to express dissatisfaction. Roosevelt was regarded as "a fool tenderfoot," whose notions of Western make-up were based on close study of Beadle's Library. The real cowpuncher knew no such gaudiness, seldom owned an ivory-handled six-shooter, and probably never sat for his picture with a Winchester "at the make-ready." Before the new-comer had been long among them, however, the frontiersmen learned to respect him, and overlooked his fondness for dressing himself in such fancy style. This change of opinion was precipitated when Roosevelt killed his first of many grizzlies, and was rock-ribbed on the occasion when a rustler sent the New-Yorker word that he meant to shoot him on sight. The Eastern man at once rode to the rustler's camp to find out why he was to be shot. The rustler did not like the looks of his visitor, and instead of making the expected gunplay asked him what he would have to drink. Roosevelt took the same and took it straight, and from that time on was one of the few men in the West who could dress like a tenderfoot and be taken for a "sure good boy."

A Pug Dog Saves a House.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

Mr. Chenery, the County Treasurer, resides near Bradley's Corner. There is a plank walk on the highway not far from the house, that runs down to a brook. Near this brook on the side of the walk is a board fence, and it is a custom of young people Summer evenings to saunter down the walk and sit on the fence.

Mr. Chenery's daughter owns an English pug dog about a year old. The dog always sleeps in her room. Monday morning, about 1 o'clock, the dog suddenly roused up and gave a sharp bark, which was something he had never before done. He then trotted into Mr. Chenery's room and kept barking until that gentleman got up to see what was the matter.

He heard a crackling noise out of doors, and going to a window with his daughter, the latter exclaimed, "Oh! father, Knight's field is all afire." Mr. Chenery saw it was not Knight's field in flames, but the plank walk that runs to the brook and the fences on the sides. He roused his sons, and they, joined by some of the neighbors, extinguished the flames, after quite a little fight. If the fire had not been subdued it would probably have run to the Parson Bradley house and set it on fire, and thence run to other dwellings. That dog is worth something.

Baptists and Christians May Unite.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

Elder John W. McGarvey, a leader in the Christian Church and President of the Bible College of Kentucky University, has recently expressed the opinion that people may be saved though they die unbaptized. This statement has created great commotion among the Baptists and Christians, the position on this point being the principal distinction between the two creeds. The Lexington Press-Transcript says it may be the beginning of a movement to unite these two powerful Churches.

The Chicago Man in Los Angeles.

From the Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald, July 19.

A gentleman of Chicago arrived here yesterday, intending to remain two days before going North on his return trip. He was taken about the city on the street-car lines by a member of The Herald staff, and on his return to his hotel announced his decision to remain here the remainder of his days. This is an incident that has occurred many times during the last decade, but, like all truths, is worthy of repetition and iteration.

IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

Plenty of sleep, fresh air, careful diet and the daily use of a good soap like the Ivory will purify the complexion as no cosmetic can.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

DEFENDER OUT SAILING

Her New Sails Tried on the Sound Yesterday Afternoon.

MR. ISELIN SAYS SHE WILL BE FASTER

Vigilant in the Dry Dock to be Cleaned—Both Yachts Will Race Off Glen Cove on Monday.

The Defender was towed out of the dry dock in the Erie Basin at 7 o'clock yesterday morning by the tug Atwood, and, accompanied by the Hattie Palmer, she went back to New-Rochelle, reaching her anchorage at 9:30 o'clock. She appeared to be in first-rate condition in the dock, and on the way up the East River her crew got her rigging in shape and everything in readiness for a sail.

At 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Iselin ordered her sails to be set, and in a light northwest wind she reached up to Captain's Island. Her new topmast was on end, but no topsail was set. The new sail does not fit, and is to be recut. The new mainsail with the cloths running from boom to gaff is a good one, but it is too large for the yacht's present boom.

At Captain's Island the Defender turned back and she had a reach on the other tack to Execution Rock, Capt. Terry and Mr. Iselin paying particular attention to the sails. Then she went back to Captain's Island. Here Capt. Terry put her before the wind, had her spinnaker set, and ran over to the Long Island shore. After trying the spinnaker thoroughly it was taken in and the yacht went back to her moorings off Premium Point. On Monday she will join the New-York Yacht Club squadron, and race for the Commodore's Cup off Glenn Cove. Henry Piepgras was on board the Defender. He is to make three new sash buttons for the mainsail. They will be ready this evening.

Mr. Iselin was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times when he went ashore. He said: "I think the Defender will be at least three minutes faster than she has shown yet when we get her in good trim. Her crew is a green one, but the men are learning very fast and are doing well. Her best point of sailing is, I think, on a reach, and she is hard to catch on any point in a moderate breeze."

Mr. Iselin said the new spinnaker was a fine sail, and he was well pleased with it. He said he had received a copy of Mr. Willard's protest, but declined to discuss it.

The Vigilant was warped into the dry dock soon after the Defender left, and as soon as the water was pumped out the crew cleaned her Tobin bronze underbody. They did not have to work very hard, as the yacht was in good condition. Some of the bronze plates on the lead keel had worked loose. This was probably owing to their being too thin. They were taken off and heavier ones put on in their place.

The rigging was thoroughly overhauled, and particular attention was paid to the topmast. The Vigilant will go out of the basin on this morning's tide, and will be towed back to her anchorage off the Atlantic Yacht Club house, at Bay Ridge.

Capt. "Charley" Barr superintended the overhauling of the yacht. Speaking of the protest made last Monday to the Vigilant, he said:

"When we were reaching for the line, close hauled on the starboard tack, and there was no question of our having the right of way. The Defender crossed our bow deliberately, and to avoid running into her we were compelled to luff up into the wind. Had we not done so the Vigilant would have cut her down at a point just abaft the rigging, and probably sunk her. Nobody on board the Vigilant, as it was, thought we would be able to clear her, but expected at least to see our bowsprit go through her mainsail and bring down her top-hamper.

"I will tell you candidly," concluded Capt. Barr, "that if it had been any other boat than the Defender, and on such an occasion, I should have held the Vigilant on her course, it was so clearly a violation of all the rules of the road."

No decision had been rendered yet on the protest by the Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club.

SIXTY YACHTS TO RACE.

Seventh Annual Regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

Sixty yachts are entered for the seventh annual regatta of the Indian Harbor

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,360 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday.	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without sunday.....	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only.	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.25	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St.-5th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 2:00 and 8:15—Sousa's Concerts. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 4:00 and 9:00—Rice's 1492. 3:00—Bicycle Meet.
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Two Aged Iowans.

From The Des Moines (Iowa.) Leader.

The work on the State census is not likely to be completed for a month yet. Eighty-three counties have been sent in. Maria Kearney, a widow in Osceola Township, Franklin County, is credited with being 100 years old. She was born in Ireland, and is a member of the Catholic Church. She is undoubtedly the oldest woman in the State. Delaware County can claim the oldest inhabitant yet discovered. His name is Conrad, and he is given in Census 115. He resides in Coffin's Grove, and, although a German by descent, was born in this country.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 235 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	1894. Weather Bureau.	1895. Weather Bureau.	1895. Times.
3 A. M.	75	66	65
6 A. M.	74	66	68
9 A. M.	79	71	72
12 M.	86	77	77
4 P. M.	90	79	80
6 P. M.	83	79	79
9 P. M.	80	76	75
12 P. M.	77	74	73

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....74⅛
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....72
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....82
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last 20 years.....74

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Slightly Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 12, Column 5.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TARIFF LEAGUE'S FIGURES.

We have received from the American Protective Tariff League a printed statement relating to the imports and exports of the United States for the fiscal years 1894 and 1895. The purpose of the League is to show that the present tariff, as compared with the McKinley tariff, has subjected "labor" and other interests to great loss. We take from this statement the following table and comments:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN GOODS.

Year Ending June 30.	Value.
1895	$731,960,319
1894	647,775,017

Loss to labor..... $84,185,302

"In this respect the object of the Gorman tariff has been partly attained, although the free traders have not given away such a large slice of our markets as they had hoped to do. However, they have made a beginning, and, if allowed to do so by the American people, they will continue their work of destruction to American industries and their robbery of the many American wage earners for the benefit of the few foreign manufacturers."

Before adding something to the League's figures, we venture to remark that there are no indications of that "work of destruction" in the present very promising condition of the country's industries and trade.

But how did it happen that the League overlooked the import statistics for the year 1893? Surely they were accessible, and they may have been in the very book or pamphlet from which the League took those for the other years. If it is fair to say that labor has "lost" $84,185,302 because the value of the imports in 1895 was greater by that sum than the value of the imports in 1894, then it is fair to make a similar comparison of the imports in 1895 with those of 1893.

Everybody knows that the McKinley tariff, "wisest and bravest," was in force throughout the last-named year. We add the following table to the League's exhibit:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN GOODS.

Year Ending June 30.	Value.
1893	$866,400,922
1895	731,960,319

Gain to labor in 1895..... $134,440,603

It is true that the value of the imports of the last twelve months was greater than the value of the imports of 1894—a year in which a majority of the American people were buying as little as possible either at home or abroad—but it was less by $134,000,000 than the value of the "imports of foreign goods" in the year 1893, when the McKinley tariff was in operation. Why does not the League say something about that? If the imports of last year show a "loss to labor" of $84,000,000, when compared with those of 1894, do they not also show a "gain to labor" of $134,000,000 when they are compared with the McKinley imports of year before last?

The table and the comments which we have taken from the printed statement are a fair example of the League's arguments and methods. In the course of its remarks about this table it asserts that "the wall of protection has been broken down." Was it broken down in 1893, when the imports, under the McKinley tariff, were $866,000,000, exceeding those of last year by $134,000,000, or 18 per cent.?

Here is another table from the League's statement:

DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

Year Ending June 30.	Value.
1895	$368,729,392
1894	275,199,086

Loss to labor..... $93,530,306

The League explains again that "foreign producers and manufacturers were enabled to break into our markets, because our wall of protection had been torn down."

Had it been torn down in 1893? We set the following table by the side of the League's:

DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

Year Ending June 30.	Value.
1893	$421,856,711
1895	368,729,392

Gain to labor in 1895..... $53,127,519

Under the McKinley tariff, in 1893, the dutiable imports were greater by $53,000,000 than those of 1895, when the "wall of protection had been torn down," although the dutiable imports of last year included more than $40,000,000 worth of raw sugar, and such sugar was not dutiable in 1893. We do not commit ourselves to the support of the doctrine that a decrease in the value of imports is necessarily a "gain to labor"; we use the phrase in order that the misleading character of the League's arguments and tables may be shown more plainly. The League, we understand, urges that the McKinley tariff should be restored. Why, then, does it so persistently avoid the statistics under that tariff in 1893? Simply because, if it should use those statistics, the arguments which it is publishing would go out of existence by suicide. Nothing could indicate more clearly the weakness of the League's cause than a resort to such methods to keep the breath of life in it.

THE SUNDAY OPENING CAMPAIGN.

If a firm hand is not presently laid upon the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, the Sunday closing provisions of the excise law will stand unchanged upon the statute book throughout the next session of the Legislature and indefinitely thereafter.

A very large number of the citizens of New-York would approve a law allowing, under reasonable restrictions, the opening of saloons on Sunday. We are not at all sure that a majority of the voters desire Sunday opening or would vote for it. That can be determined only at the polls. But we are quite sure that there is no majority in this city for the opening of the saloons in the interest of the liquor sellers or to gratify persons who are capable of approving the action and the silly resolutions of the meeting of the delegates of the United Societies at Terrace Garden on Thursday evening. To declare that "personal free agency is a God-given prerogative of every human being, any infringement of which is a monstrous, wicked act of tyranny," is to set up the standard of flapdoodle. That sort of thing will repel sensible and intelligent voters.

If a majority of the people of the city shall make it known that they favor the opening of saloons on Sunday, they will do so because they are of the opinion that on the whole it is not more harmful to sell or consume a glass of beer on Sunday than on any other day; and that the sale and consumption of the article, under conditions, will not be incompatible with the preservation of order and decency. With Mr. John G. Boyd's notions about "personal free agency" the people of New-York have very little sympathy. Mr. Graybill, who opposed the adoption of these resolutions and moved that they be referred to the directors of the organization "for more mature deliberation," seems to have been about the most sensible person at Terrace Garden on Thursday evening. The resolutions need maturing. They are very raw.

If any really serious and effective work for excise law amendment is to be undertaken, it is time that persons of brains and some knowledge of the sentiment of the people of the city got the movement under control. The United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, with their beer-garden "Liberty day" and personal free agency resolutions, can do the cause more harm in two weeks than the wisest managers of the actual legislative campaign can undo in two months.

FROM THE LAKES TO THE SEA.

An article in the August number of The Forum on "The Deep Waterways Problem" deals with a subject that is likely to become of pressing interest in the near future, especially to the seaport of New-York, and it may overshadow in importance the modest scheme for deepening the Erie Canal to 9 feet. The writer is Mr. E. V. Smalley, the editor of The Northwest Magazine, and views the subject with special reference to the great wheat-growing interest of the Northwest. He points out the necessity, in order to cope with the increasing competition of India, Australia, and the Argentine Republic, of reducing the cost of transportation to the seaboard to a minimum. To this end the grain-carrying vessels of the lakes should be able to make their way to New-York instead of being "bottled up" at Buffalo.

The Government has already opened the way through the obstacles between Duluth and Buffalo by means of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, the deep channel through the Lake St. Clair Flats, and by cutting the ridge of rock in the Detroit River called the Limekiln Crossing. The result is that steamers and whaleback barges, drawing 18 feet of water and carrying 100,000 bushels of wheat, have taken the place of the smaller craft, and the cost of transportation is reduced one-half. A bushel of wheat is carried from Duluth to Buffalo, 1,000 miles, for 1½ to 2 cents, while it costs from 3 to 5 cents to get it from Buffalo to New-York by the Erie Canal and the Hudson River, less than half the distance. The all-rail rate for a bushel of wheat from Duluth or Chicago to New-York is 14½ cents; by water to Buffalo and thence by rail it is 8 cents, and if the water transportation were continuous it would probably not exceed 4 cents.

Of the commercial value of a deep waterway from the lakes to the sea there is no doubt, the unsolved problem being where and how to establish it. Whatever the route, the Eastern terminus should, of course, be at New-York, as the chief collecting and distributing point for the east side of the continent and the predestined entrepôt of trade with foreign countries. The Forum writer is disposed to rule out the present Erie Canal route as impracticable for a ship channel on account of the cost, but that is a question not to be decided off-hand. It is the most direct route, and no trustworthy estimate of cost has yet been made. The experience of Chicago with its great drainage canal shows what vast improvements have been made in machinery and methods of canal construction, greatly reducing cost, and the limit of that process has not been reached.

The article in The Forum proposes, first, that the Government open a channel from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, which would not cost much more than the enlargement of the Welland Canal to the required capacity, while it would be within our own jurisdiction. Then a practicable route could be found from Oswego by way of the Mohawk, but it would cost $127,000,000 for construction. That which is favored has long been known as the Caughnawaga route, from Lake St. Francis to Lake Champlain, and thence by enlargement of the present canal from Whitehall and the deepening of the Hudson River above Albany, but this would be dependent upon the St. Lawrence Canals of Canada, and would make a long détour in that country. A more direct route wholly in the United States would be preferable.

The question of a ship channel from the Mississippi to the lakes and from the lakes to the ocean has long been talked about in a vague fashion, but its serious discussion is of recent date, and it needs to be subjected to practical study before definite opinions can be formed as to the cost and feasibility of different routes, for first cost of construction is not the only factor to be reckoned with. A thorough examination of the whole subject should be made by Government authority.

A POPULIST EXPERIMENT.

Representative McMillin of Tennessee and his Populist supporters in the Senate, all of whom aspire to be economists, ought to be convinced, by the report of Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller, that the income tax experiment was not economical.

It cost $88,789 to collect $77,131, and the money collected must be returned at further expense.

Instead of gaining $30,000,000 of revenue, the Government has wasted an amount that promises to reach $100,000 before the Income Tax Bureau is abandoned.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

The intelligent part of mankind has pretty well made up its mind that the official news from Cuba is absolutely untrustworthy, while there is little unofficial news, and none is allowed to leave the island if the authorities can prevent it. As to what has really happened in Cuba, we are left to inference and conjecture. But when we hear that the Spanish Government is preparing to call out the reserves for the maintenance of order in Spain itself, we may be sure that Spain has been stripped of troops in order to put down an insurrection which it has not put down and which it is increasingly doubtful if it can put down. This is the residuum of fact that refuses to be dissipated by any number of bulletins setting forth the royalist victories and disparaging the numbers, the means, and the spirit of the insurgents.

Meanwhile, according to Spain, there is no war in Cuba, nothing but a riot, which presents a case for the ruthless operation of military law, but which does not present a case in which the belligerency of the rioters can be recognized by other Governments. Our own Government and all other Governments very properly ignore the actual facts of the case and agree to accept the representations of a friendly power that there is nothing but a little local and transient disturbance. They all know better, but until the insurgents have a local habitation and are in control of some district, comity requires that foreign Governments should act as if they did not know better. But it is questionable how much longer the pretense can be kept up. If the insurgents shall presently muster in such force as to be able to hold a town and organize a provisional Government, if they once obtain possession of a seaport which they can hold against Spain, the question whether or not belligerent rights shall be accorded to them will present itself at the State Department in Washington and in the Foreign Office of every European power in a much more urgent shape than it has heretofore assumed.

THE MOVEMENT OF PRICES.

The Bureau of Statistics has done an excellent work in publishing together the tables showing the movement of prices prepared by Mr. Augustus Sauerbeck, by The London Economist, and by the committee of the United States Senate. These tables are interesting and instructive for many reasons, though at present they will receive most attention as bearing on the much discussed question of the alleged appreciation of gold. The tables of Mr. Sauerbeck are most important, covering forty-five articles and being prepared with great care. The Economist tables are interesting from having been so long maintained by uniform methods and from the high authority conceded to them in all English discussion. But they cover less than half the number of articles covered by Sauerbeck.

There are, besides those selected by the bureau, the tables of Dr. Soetbier, covering 114 articles, and those of Dr. Franz Koal, covering 265 articles. These give somewhat different results from those of Sauerbeck, owing to the larger number of articles recorded, but agree with him in the articles quoted by him. The most important feature of the comparison is that Sauerbeck finds a considerable fall in prices as early as 1876—a fact that has been made much of by the bimetallists—while the more extensive tables disclose no such rate of fall until 1884. The latter also make the fall between 1861 and 1891 markedly less than Sauerbeck.

SOFT DRINKS FROM 1 TO 5 A. M.

So far as the dictum of a City Magistrate can settle it, it is settled that a liquor dealer can sell between the hours of 1 and 5 A. M. what he is not authorized by his license to sell at any time. What his license authorizes him to sell is what he could not sell otherwise—to wit, "hard drinks." There is apparently no legal restriction upon the power of any person who is so disposed to vend products not specifically under the ban of the law at any hour at which he can induce anybody to buy them. The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, do not sell their wares between the hours of 1 and 5 A. M. simply because buyers are not abroad between those hours in paying numbers. The hot-corn man and the Frankfurter sausage man do nevertheless carry on their dreadful trades in those small hours, because the belated man is apt to be hungry.

He is also apt to be thirsty, but it is questionable if his thirst can be satisfactorily assuaged with "soft drinks." He demands either the harmless Croton or the beverages which, from midnight to dawn, it is unlawful to supply him withal. It is not likely that any considerable number of saloon keepers will keep their saloons open and tax the eternal vigilance of their barkeepers for the sake of furnishing non-alcoholic beverages. Whoever pretends to do this will be a proper object for the surveillance of a reformed police. That the decision of the Magistrate seems to be in direct contradiction to the terms of the excise law, which requires saloons to be closed when they are not selling actual drink, is perhaps a minor consideration. The major consideration is that the saloon keeper who pretends to be selling soft drinks from 1 to 5 A. M. must be carefully watched to see that the drinks he is selling are not in fact hard.

AT THE IRON-ORE MINES.

Although wages were increased two months ago at some of the mines in the Lake Superior iron-ore district, the increase has not been universal. The strike now in progress is confined to the Marquette range or group of mines. The earliest increases were made at the mines of the Vermillion range, and were followed by advances at some of the mines of the Mesaba group. Increases were ordered last week at several of the mines in the Menominee range.

The failure of the owners of mines in the Marquette range and of certain mines elsewhere to increase the pay of their employés, although the shipments of ore have been very large and both prices and wages have risen in the manufacturing branches of the industry, has been due partly to the fact that the shipments have, for the most part, been made on contracts which were signed early in the season, at prices prevailing before the general upward movement had become developed, and partly to the fact that, while the demand for Bessemer ores has been very large, there has been an oversupply of non-Bessemer ores, which are still sold at very low prices.

The owners of certain mines have been doing a profitable business, owing to the terms of their contracts or the quality of their ore, while the owners of others, for similar reasons, have been unwilling to increase the cost of production. The condition of the iron industry generally is so prosperous that the failure of a considerable number of the miners to derive benefit from the upward movement needs this explanation. In all probability the persistence of the consumptive demand for finished products will cause, in the near future, an advance of wages in all of the iron-ore mines.

Except that it illustrates the inveterate and always outrageous habit of England to appropriate any bit of land or water she needs or fancies, her seizure of Trinidad would be a matter of no consequence whatever. The little island is nothing but a barren rock, with no harbor, no products, and of no conceivable value to anybody except for the one purpose to which Mother Britannia, in laying a cable to Argentina, intends to put it. Once the Brazilians kept some convicts on the lonely ledge for a while, but they found it not good enough for even that use, and since then, except for enabling the skipper of an occasional sailing vessel to verify his chronometer, Trinidad has been abandoned by all the world. Even the hope that Baron Harden-Hickey would betake himself to its wave-beaten crags, and so give two or three countries a much-needed relief, proved to be ill founded. The Baron kept far from his so-called "kingdom," preferring to win cheaper notoriety in habitable regions. If Brazil were properly approached, she would probably sell such claims as she has on Trinidad for about $11, and would make a good bargain at that. England is not accustomed to acquire territory in that way, however, so it never occurred to her to make an offer. The result will be a lot of impassioned oratory, but if the cable is only laid, the outcries will soon die away, and it is quite certain that the British conscience will rest none the less easily on account of so insignificant an increment to its burden as the appropriation of Trinidad will be.

We trust that the fact that this has been a very dry and dull season in the Wind River country of Wyoming and on the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho may not be referred to as having provoked the Bannock outbreak or the request for United States troops instead of State forces to prevent further loss of life. There is no doubt, however, that if Government troops are employed to keep the peace, they will stay longer in the Indian country and spend more money while there than would an equal number of Wyoming or Idaho militia.

A Bicycle Tragedy.

From The London World.

Battersea Park was last week the scene of a bicycle tragedy unsurpassed in its cycling annals. A lady, famous for the smartness of her appearance, rode into the park behind an L. C. C. water cart, and, finding the road inconveniently crowded, continued to pedal slowly along behind that vehicle, which, it is needless to say, was not in active operation. Suddenly the driver applied his foot to the lever, and out spouted the water. The lady tried to turn quickly, but her bicycle slipped on the wet road, and down she came in such a position as to obtain the full benefit of the cold-water douche. A pedestrian, horrified at the accident, shouted to the driver, who at once brought the cart to a standstill. This only made matters worse, for, being absolutely unconscious of what had happened, he continued to keep the water pouring on his victim, and several seconds elapsed before the enormity of his offense could be explained to him.

Denied a Foul Calumny.

From The London Truth.

What would people say now if any Parliamentary candidate issued such an address as the following? It was put forth some forty years ago by the late Mr. Erle Drax, who was long the Tory member for Wareham, and who never appeared in the House on more than two evenings in a session. At a general election, a day or two before the nomination, Mr. Erle Drax thus addressed his late constituents:

Electors of Wareham: I understand that some evil-disposed rascal has been circulating a report that I wish my tenants and other persons dependent upon me to vote according to their conscience. Be not deceived! This is a dastardly lie, calculated to injure me seriously. I have no such wish. I wish, and I intend, that all these persons shall vote for me.

POLITICAL AMENITIES IN ENGLAND

Details of a New Baronet's Candidacy for a Seat in Parliament.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Southport literally rings with jests at the expense of its Radical candidate, Sir Henry Naylor Leyland. In smokerooms and places where they talk, the stories about the Baronet keep the laughter continuous. The carriage and four with the red postilions never appears in sight without being hailed as "The Circus."

Every morning when the Baronet awakes and looks out of the window he finds the wall opposite covered with the word "Rat." No mater how often this writing on the wall is defaced, it reappears again, and they say that no Daniel is required by the Baronet to interpret its meaning. "You may steal my speeches, but you may not steal my seat" is one of Mr. Curzon's sentences which has become familiar in the division. The Baronet, in one of his deliverances, described the House of Lords as a horde of long-haired barbarians, with spiked crowns on their heads, ribbons round their necks, garters round their knees, rings on their fingers, and bells on their toes; to which Mr. Curzon retorted that he was perfectly certain this candidate, who had ratted once to become a Baronet, was equally ready to rat again in order to become a barbarian. Mr. Curzon has been sneered at as a subordinate member of the Government. His stinging retort is that, at all events, he will not be an insubordinate member. Commenting on Sir Henry's wholesale change of opinions, Mr. Curzon said that not only had the Baronet taken off his coat, but also his waistcoat and every other garment, and was walking about in a state of political exposure which was positively indecent.

It is common gossip that every morning this strange Radical gets messages of encouragement from royal Highnesses beyond count. If he doesn't, he has only his own friends to blame, for the way they talk of his royal friends is ludicrous. At one of the outlying parts of the division yesterday, Ainslie, if we have the name correctly, the Baronet and his circus were ridiculed cruelly. They were met by a big crowd, every man of whom had turned his coat, and was wearing it inside out. The Baronet is earning his title by a very stiff price in the fighting of this contest.

CONSIGNMENT OF OLIVES SEIZED

Philadelphia Officials Charge that It Was Undervalued.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—A large consignment of Spanish olives imported into this country from Saville by La Cave & Co. of that city on the Italian bark Restitute Madre, was to-day sent to the United States Appraisers stores by the Government officials, having been seized by the Special Treasury Agents ervaluation to the extent of at least 50 per cent.

The cargo, which nearly filled the vessel's hold, and is said to be the largest single shipment of the character ever brought to this port, consist of 210 puncheons and 110 half pipes of the best olives grown in Spain.

The entire cargo, with the exception of twenty puncheons, is consigned to Lawrence Johnson & Co., importers and commission merchants. The remainder was shipped to the order of W. Larzalere & Co., customs brokers.

It is alleged by the Government officers that these undervaluations have been going on for some time. Similar seizures have been made at New-York and the consignments sent to the stores for public examitions.

If undervaluation is proved, the seized goods will be sold in order to realize the full duties and penalty. The firm of Johnson & Co. said that their firm were simply bankers for the shippers in Spain, and knew but little of the actual value of the goods.

A DROWNING ACCIDENT IN CANADA

Four Young Men and Boys, Sons of Prominent Canadians, the Victims.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 26.—In a drowning accident on Aylmar Lake this afternoon four lives were lost. Alexander, Walter, and Eddy Brophy, sons of George P. Brophy, Superintendent of the Ottawa River Works, and President of the Kootenay Mining Company; Peter Winfield, the ten-year-old son of the Rev. Mr. Winfield, chaplain to the Governor General and Countess Aberdeen, and Ray Miall, son of Edward Miall, Commissioner of Inland Revenue, started from Aylmar in a skiff belonging to Mr. Miall, for a sail.

They had been out but a short time when a stiff breeze capsized the boat. The three Brophy boys—twenty-two, nineteen and sixteen years old, respectively—and the young Winfield boy were drowned.

Young Miall when rescued, three hours after the accident, was still clinging to the boat in an almost unconscious condition.

From Truth, but Is It True?

From The London Truth.

When Cornell were paddling over and Leander nowhere to be seen, the Americans in the stands shrieked, yelled, and yapped—that is what the Cornell yell sounds like—themselves into a state of frenzy. They waved flags and ribbons made of the university colors and the Stars and Stripes above their heads in a delirium of joy. They cried for their men to do record. They could not have shown greater enthusiasm if their crew had rowed a race. They were mad with joy.

This was poor form, but the next day they swaggered with the Stars and Stripes pinned in their hats, telling how Leander had been afraid to start, and how their men were going to leave Hall at the first "jomp." Nor had matters been made more pleasant by the suggestion that the draw was "faked" to make their crew meet Leander. What wonder, then, that when the Hall men rowed them down, and had them clean settled a quarter of a mile from home, a long roar arose, as unlike the mechanical Cornell yap as was Wauchope's long stroke to the short machine-like work of the Cornell crew.

The Englishmen's temper had been fairly roused by the puerile and impertinent display of the Cornell partisans. The Hall men were carried shoulder high from their boat, and for Cornell scarcely a cheer was raised. Their partisans had not the decency to cheer them for their pluck. They rowed themselves to a dead standstill. Their quondam admirers at once forsook them, packed up their flags, and, taking the next train to town, never saw the afternoon's racing out.

Philanthropy's Strangest Scheme.

From The London Truth.

One of the latest eccentricities reported from Paris is a decidedly novel scheme for assisting the poor of that city. It is worked in the following manner. In one of the streets on the left bank of the Seine, a receptacle has been placed into which ladies are entreated to throw their cast-off stays. At the first blush—or even at the second—it is rather puzzling to imagine how the poor are to be benefited by this very delicate request; but, in explanation, it is stated that an inconsiderable sum can be realized by extracting and using up the whalebone, silk, &c., contained in these articles of attire, and if the appeal is only liberally responded to, it is calculated that a handsome fund may be realized.

It remains to be seen what view the better-class Parisian will take of a demand which can scarcely be described as devoid of riskiness. In this country I am utterly unable to picture even the New Woman publicly jettisoning any portion of her undergarments even in the sacred cause of charity.

Origin of "Prussian Blue."

From The London World.

"Apropos of the microscopical examination which Dickens's works are undergoing, especially "Pickwick," writes a correspondent, "I observe that Sam Weller's commendation of his boy messenger as 'My Prooshan Blue' has given rise to heart searching. The phrase originated in the popular admiration of the color of the uniforms worn by Blücher's soldiers when they appeared in London, on the occasion of the visit of the allied sovereigns after Waterloo. Prussia was pronounced 'Prooshia' in those days. An enterprising dyer produced the color, and called it 'Prussian Blue.' It was called 'Royal Blue' in the fifties."

The Garcelon Family in Maine.

From The Boston Transcript.

Ex-Gov. Alonzo Garcelon of Maine is eighty years old and a vigorous man. There are nineteen Garcelons in the Lewiston (Me.) City Directory now, all of the original Garcelon family, which was very prolific. One daughter of the house, Sally Moody, had twenty-seven children.

BIDDING FOR A STATE CAPITAL

HOW COLUMBUS WAS CHOSEN AS THE SITE IN OHIO.

Inducements Offered by Land Owners in That Section—The Building of the First Capitol.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

It was on that memorable morning in 1812 when for the second time Americans took up arms against Great Britain that Columbus became a village instead of a dense, unbroken forest, inhabited only by many wild animals and a few Indians. Just across the sluggish Scioto River, which bisects the City of Columbus as the Cuyahoga River divides Cleveland into the East Side and West Side, was situated the little village of Franklinton, which has long been merged into the City of Columbus. It is, indeed, strange that Ohio, with all her generous acres must have crowded close together, with only a stream to separate, two villages of seemingly no importance.

But there was a purpose in founding the village of Columbus. The site was not particularly advantageous for commercial purposes; there was no better land on the east side of the river than on the west side of Franklinton, the county seat in Franklin County, which was organized in 1803, and which had been frequently mentioned as the future capital of Ohio. The only reason for the founding of Columbus was that men who owned the land on which it now stands had been given assurance that under certain conditions the capital of Ohio would be located there. Ohio wanted a capital at the centre of the State. Chillicothe was the original seat of Government, but it had never been made the permanent one, and the Government soon after became migratory. In 1810 the Legislature met in Chillicothe. In 1811 it met in Zanesville, and the following year it returned to Chillicothe.

For a year or two prior to 1810 the Legislature realized the importance of having a permanent meeting place, and in 1809 Matthias Corwin of Warren County introduced a resolution to appoint a committee of five to select a site. In the following year the Speaker of the House appointed James Findlay, W. Silliman, Joseph Darlington, Reisin Beall, and William McFarland as the members of the committee, and the first meeting was held at Franklinton, the prospective capital, on the 1st of September, 1810. The committee entered into its work zealously, for the State owned no public buildings, and its valuable documents and records remained from year to year in rented buildings at great hazard. The committee examined Franklinton and several other sites offered. Moses Byxbee and Henry Baldwin made a proposal for Delaware. James Kilbourne offered Worthington, now a suburb of Columbus. John and Peter Sells laid out inducements for the location of the capital at Dublin. In the report to the Legislature the Commissioners recommended a site twelve miles above Franklinton, on the west bank of the Scioto River, where the town of Dublin is now.

Nothing was done in the matter by that Legislature, but at the beginning of the next session a company having for its members Lyne Starling, John Kerr, Alexander McLaughlin, and James Johnson made the proposition that if the seat of Government were established on the high bank east of the Scioto River, opposite Franklinton, in Township 5, Range 22, of the refugee lands, and would begin to hold its sessions in a town to be laid out thereon by the company before December, 1817, the company would:

First—Lay out a town on the lands on or before July 1, 1812, agreeably to a plan presented to the Legislature.

Second—Convey to the State by general warrantee deed, in fee simple, such square in their town, containing about ten acres, for public buildings, and such lot of ten acres for the penitentiary and dependencies as a director, or such persons as the Legislature should appoint, might select.

Third—Erect and complete a State House, offices, and penitentiary, and such other buildings as should be directed by the Legislature, to be built of stone and brick, or of either, the work to be done in a workmanlike manner, and of such size and dimensions as the Legislature should require; the penitentiary and dependencies to be completed on or before January, 1815, and the State House and offices on or before the first Monday of December, 1817.

At the completion of the buildings, the Legislature and the company were to appoint workmen to examine and value the public building, which valuation should be binding; if it should not amount to $50,000, the company would build such other buildings as the Legislature might direct to the maximum value, but if the valuation was in excess of $50,000 the Legislature was to indemnify the company.

Thus it was that the four men, confident of the future greatness of Ohio, made a proffer to the State amazingly generous for those times. Even with a war of indefinite duration impending they were willing to link their fortunes with the fortunes of Ohio and carve from unbroken forest land, a town which they believed was destined to greatness. How well they reckoned, the substantial city of to-day is witness. It has grown from nothing in 1812 to the third largest city in Ohio, and that without having the natural resources with which its two superiors—Cleveland and Cincinnati—and its inferior—Toledo—were endowed.

The first sale of lots was made June 18, 1812. The village developed rapidly. Shops and houses sprung up, and Columbus was a thriving village when the new buildings were finished. The village in its early days had scant mail facilities. Traffic passed to the south, passing through Zanesville, Chillicothe, and Lancaster. Mails came in periodically on horseback until 1816, when Philip Zinn contracted to carry mail weekly between Columbus and Chillicothe.

The founders of Columbus set energetically to work on the State buildings. On the southwest corner of the beautiful park which now contains the State Capitol the first State building was erected, in 1813. It was of brick, made from clay taken from an Indian mound near Capitol Square. The building was a very plain structure, 75 by 50 feet, and two stories high. A second building, 150 by 50 feet, was erected two years later for State offices. The timber was cleared from the entire tract in 1816, and the square was inclosed by a fence, which was soon destroyed, and the square became a common, continuing as such for about ten years. The third building, which served in part as a house of justice, was built in 1825, when the court was removed from Chillicothe. The buildings were completed nearly two years before the contracted time, and the Legislature, in 1816, passed a law establishing the capital at Columbus, beginning the second Tuesday of October in that year. The State offices were removed from Chillicothe, and the first session of the General Assembly in the new building was held on the first Monday in December.

The first penitentiary building was erected in 1813. It was of brick, three stories high, 60 by 30 feet. The prison yard was 100 feet square. A large

SCHEMES OF CHAMBERLAIN

Autonomous Colonies, Their Trade, and the Mother Country.

O'KELLY, PARNELL'S FRIEND, ELECTED

Hopes of the Irish Frustrated for the Next Six Years — Conservatives Gain More Seats from Liberals.

LONDON, July 26.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has written a letter to one of his supporters, in which he says that he accepted his present post, first, to see what can be done to bring the autonomous colonies and the mother country closer, and, secondly, to try to develop the resources of the Crown colonies—especially to increase the trade between them and Great Britain. All his efforts, he adds, will be devoted to these ends.

DUBLIN, July 26.—The Irish Catholic, in an article on the political situation, says: "The Rosebery fiasco has frustrated the hopes of the Irish for the next six years. The decision of the Liberal Cabinet to resign office was an unexampled piece of folly, and their electoral programme was wholly unacceptable to the English people."

The Returns in Detail.

LONDON, July 26.—To-night the standing of the various parties in the House of Commons is as follows:

Conservatives	333
Unionists	70
Liberals	164
McCarthyites	65
Parnellites	12
Total	644

Whole number of seats, 670.

In the elections yesterday the Conservatives gained from the Liberals the seats for the Westbury Division of Wiltshire, the Frome Division of Somerset, and the Rugby Division of Warwickshire. The Liberal Unionists won the seat for the Spalding Division of Lincolnshire from the Liberals, and Mr. James Joicey (Kelly), Parnellite, the late Mr. Parnell's intimate friend, was chosen in the North Division of Roscommon to succeed a McCarthyite. The net Conservative-Unionist gain thus far is 86.

Among those chosen yesterday was the Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney (Unionist,) formerly Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons.

Only twenty-six seats now remain to be filled. In the last Parliament these seats were occupied by 18 Liberals, 4 Nationalists, and 2 Conservatives, one Unionist, and one Parnellite.

The results in the twenty-one constituencies polled to-day will be declared to-morrow. An election will be held in the Northeastern Division of Derbyshire to-morrow, in East Donegal, and in the West Division of Limerick County on Monday, and in Orkney and Shetland on Aug. 6. These will conclude the elections.

Following are the election returns received to-day:

Armagh, South Division.—E. McHugh, (National.,) 3,378; Kavanagh, (Con.,) 1,995. McHugh's majority in 1892 was 1,997.

Ayrshire, North Division.—The Hon. T. Cochrane, (Union.,) 5,612; W. Robertson, (Lib.,) 4,002. Unionist majority in the last election, 448.

Bedfordshire, Luton Division.—T. G. Ashton, Liberal, 5,430; Col. Duke, Unionist, 5,240. In the last election the Liberal majority was 1,019.

Cornwall, Bodmin Division.—Leonard H. Courtney, (Union.,) 4,055; J. McDougall, (Lib.,) 3,492. Mr. Courtney's majority in 1892 was 231.

County Down, South Division.—M. McCartan, (National.,) 4,051; Rowan, (Con.,) 3,378. McCartan's majority in the last election was 571.

Cumberland, Eskdale Division.—R. A. Allison, Liberal, 3,745; H. C. Howard, Unionist, 3,508. Allison's majority in 1892 was 813.

Denbighshire, Bromfield Division.—Sir G. O. Morgan, (Lib.,) 4,899; H. S. J. Raikes, (Con.,) 3,115. Morgan was elected in 1892 by 765 majority.

Dublin County, North Division.—J. J. Clancy, (Parnell.,) 4,529; D. J. Wilson, (Con.,) 2,280. Clancy's majority in 1892 was 1,310.

Durham, Chester-le-Street Division.—Sir J. Joicey, (Lib.,) 7,370; Morpeth, (Union.,) 4,113. Joicey had 2,386 majority in 1892.

Lincolnshire, Gainsborough Division.—E. Bainbridge, Liberal, 5,077; E. Pearson, Conservative, 4,301. The Liberal majority in 1892 was 914.

Lincolnshire, Spalding Division.—H. F. Pollock, Unionist, 4,623; Halley Stewart, Liberal, 4,274. In 1892 Stewart was returned by 326 majority.

Louth, South Division.—Dr. Daniel Ambrose, (National.,) 2,006; Fitzgerald, (Parnell.,) 1,044. In 1892 Ambrose's majority was 1,325.

Norfolk, Southwest Division.—T. C. Hare, (Con.,) 3,968; R. Winfrey, (Lib.,) 3,762. Hare's majority was 338 in 1892.

Roscommon, North Division.—James J. O'Kelly, (Parnell.,) 3,173; Condon, (National.,) 2,539. In the last election the Nationalist candidate was returned by 52 majority. Mr. O'Kelly, who has sat in previous Parliaments, is a journalist, and was at one time a member of the staff of The New-York Herald.

Staffordshire, Leek Division.—C. Bill, Conservative, 4,705; R. Pearce, Liberal, 4,091. Bill was elected in 1892 by 363 majority.

Somerset, Frome Division.—Viscount Weymouth, Conservative, 5,043; J. E. Barlow, Liberal, 4,060. Barlow's majority in 1892 was 437.

Suffolk, Lowestoft Division.—H. S. Foster, Conservative, 5,199; A. Sington, Liberal, 8,820. Foster's majority in 1892 was 1,190.

Warwickshire, Rugby Division.—H. G. Verney, Conservative, 4,345; Corrie Grant, Liberal, 4,070. The Liberals carried the seat in 1892 by 688 majority.

Wick Burghs.—Sir John Pender, (Lib.-Union.,) 913; T. C. H. Hedderwick, (Lib.,) 889. In 1892 the Liberal-Unionist majority was 127.

Wiltshire, Westbury Division.—Capt. Chaloner, Conservative, 4,492; G. P. Fuller, Liberal, 4,327. Fuller was returned at the last election by a majority of 624.

WANTS THE JUSTICE REMOVED

James Bodge Alleges that He Is Guilty of Oppression.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 26.—James Bodge, a well-to-do resident of this village, wants Justice Hendrick Hendrickson removed from office, and has brought a proceeding in the Supreme Court with that end in view.

Mr. Bodge is sixty years old, and has three marriageable daughters. A little over two years ago he met a charming young widow at a euchre party. They were married Christmas Day two years ago.

Mrs. Bodge recently brought an action for non-support against her husband, and the case was tried before Justice Hendrickson. Ex-District Attorney John Fleming appeared for the defense, and the case was decided in favor of the husband.

It took Justice Hendrickson just twenty days to arrive at a decision, and, as it was in favor of the husband, the action to unseat the Justice is a surprise.

The papers in the case were served to-day, and, from what can be learned, they allege oppression on the part of the Justice. Ex-District Attorney Fleming and Justice Hendrickson are old friends. Both have been in public life for years, and the action has caused any amount of surprise among the friends of both.

Heavier Punishment for Sullivan.

While taking a prisoner to the Tombs Police Court last Monday, Policeman Edwards was set upon by Thomas Sullivan of Cherry Hill, who tried to rescue the prisoner. The policeman held on, although severely beaten, and other policemen coming to his assistance, Sullivan was also taken into custody. In the Tombs Court Magistrate Brann fined the fellow $10, which he paid.

Recorder Goff made an indirect allusion to Sullivan's light punishment in charging the Grand Jury, so the Grand Jury took the case under advisement, and found an indictment against Sullivan. He was rearrested last night and will be taken before Recorder Goff this morning.

Bayard at Farrar's Installation.

LONDON, July 26.—The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, will attend the installation of the venerable F. W. Farrar as Dean of Canterbury to-morrow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Chicago, July 26.—Fire in the fibre warehouse of the Deering Harvester Works to-day damaged the stock to the extent of $20,000 and the building $500.

A BUSY DAY AT BAR HARBOR

Many Teas, Receptions, and Dinners—Mavroyeni Bey's Yachting Party—Reception on the Nourmahal.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 26.—Many teas, receptions, and dinners occupied society to-day. Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor celebrated their arrival in Bar Harbor yesterday by giving an informal but very enjoyable dinner and reception on board their yacht Nourmahal. Those in attendance were Miss Morton and Miss Helen Morton, Bronson Winthrop, J. W. Appleton, Miss Wilson, Miss Blight, Winthrop Rutherford, Hamilton Carey, Mr. Hitchcock, and Mr. Cottinet.

Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, gave a yachting party to-day. After the party had spent several hours on the water, they sailed over to West Gouldsborough, where they partook of a delicious luncheon. Among those present were Alfred Le Ghait, the Belgian Minister; Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Count Szechnyi, S. Vogel of the Swedish Embassy, John Ford of the British Legation, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Townsend, Mr. Lydig, the Misses Sturgis, Miss Sanders, Mrs. Henning, Miss Morton, Miss McLane, Mrs. William H. L. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Charles Seymour, Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Green, Mr. and Mrs. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Miss Josephine Pomeroy, Col. and Mrs. Charles Payson, Miss Ruth Lawrence, J. C. Curley, the Misses Patterson, Miss Edith Hall, Llewellyn Barry, Mr. Newhall, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Arthur Sullivan, Mrs. and Miss Worden, A. T. Kemp, A. C. Harrison, J. Montgomery Sears, George S. Derby, Miss Norton, Miss Bend, Miss Hoyt, Miss Codman Parker, Potter Palmer, Jr., Honori Palmer, and William Laimbeer.

Mrs. Barton Harrison of New-York will spend the month of August with her son traveling in Canada, and will return to Bar Harbor for the month of September. During their absence, Sea Urchins will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Whitney of Boston.

Mrs. Edward Blair gave a dinner to-night at Brook End.

Mrs. Thomas A. Reilly of Philadelphia gave a 5 o'clock tea this afternoon at her residence, Mizzentop. The receiving room was decorated with broad palms and cut meteor roses in vases. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Seelly, Dr. and Mrs. Henry J. Chapman, Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Knight, and J. H. Harly.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baldwin Newell gave a roulette party at their cottage to-night. The prizes were silver and cut glass. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Miss Josephine Pomeroy, Count Szechnyi, Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Col. and Mrs. Charles Payson, Theodore Cooper, Miss Ruth Lawrence, J. C. Curley, Miss Jeanette Payson, and the Misses Patterson were among those present.

The Rev. and Mrs. Street, the Misses Greenlaw, and Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant of New-York will reach here early in August, to spend the rest of the season as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer at Mercer cottage.

Miss Harriet Hosmer is here, the guest of Mrs. Lucien Carr of New-York.

Mrs. J. C. Kissam and Miss H. Kissam of Peekskill, N. Y., arrived here yesterday.

J. Pierrepont Edwards of New-York has arrived with his family and is at his villa, East Cote, for the season.

A large party of visitors from Southwest Harbor took a trip on the Golden Rod last Wednesday, visiting Bar Harbor, and returning that night.

New-York arrivals to-day were Mrs. William S. Brown, Thomas H. Faile, Mrs. Charles Warner, Edward Warner, the Misses Warner, Miss M. A. Winslow, Mrs. William C. Dunton, Mrs. H. Schuyler, Miss Lizzie Gardner, Miss Maggie Gardner, Miss Mary F. Farnham, and Oliver S. Newell.

FUNERAL OF ABRAM C. BERNHEIM

Services at Temple Emanu-El—The Burial at Cypress Hills—Action of University Settlement Society.

Abram C. Bernheim of the firm of Shekan & Bernheim, who died at Arverne, L. I., on Wednesday, was buried from the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday morning.

Dr. Gottheil officiated, assisted by Rabbi Silverman. The pall bearers were Carl Schurz, Seth Low, Gustav Schwab, Allan Blakewell, J. B. Skehan, Joseph Larocque, James Seligman, Fred Bancroft, Charles Stewart Smith, Arnold Brunner, Isaac Stern, R. R. Bowker, Albert Hendricks, Isidor Straus, R. W. G. Welling, Walter A. Schiffer, D. Aaron, Joseph B. Glider, Joseph Stern, Morris Sternberg, Joseph Bach, C. W. Gould, G. E. Armstrong, Simon Sterne, John B. Pine, Sidney Bernheimer, Fred Spiegelberg, and Nathaniel Meyers.

The ushers were Messrs. Joseph Bache, Alfred Hochstedler, Edward A. Stern, Simon Berg, Murray C. Steinbach, and Alfred W. Schiffer.

The services were attended by representatives of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Columbia College Law School Alumni, the Downtown College Settlement, the Hebrew Technical School, representatives of the Stock Exchange, and a committee from the Chamber of Commerce. The interment was in Salem Fields, Cypress Hills Cemetery.

At a meeting of the Council of the University Settlement Society, at the City Club yesterday, the following resolution was adopted:

"The Council of the University Settlement Society, convened to record our grief at the death of Abram C. Bernheim, recognize that his loss to the work which we represent is well-nigh irreparable, and that this is but one among many good causes in the City of New-York in which his help has been most inspiring and effective. To him largely was due the development by which the Neighborhood Guild became associated with the University Settlement Society, and throughout the history of the society his hopefulness and courage and abounding though silent generosity have been a mainstay of its entire work.

"To him also was chiefly due the organization of the first of the free art exhibitions on the east side, each of which has largely depended on his fostering and guiding care. He has been throughout the ready friend of every good cause that came into his crowded life, and it is a chief consolation now that he is gone to remember how many lives, judged by effort and result, he combined in the ten years of active manhood which were given to him. Every man and woman, every boy and girl, among the thousand connected with the Neighborhood Guild and the University Settlement has reason to be grateful for his association with the work and development which we all have shared, and we are sure that all unite in deepest sympathy with his family. To us who knew him closely the charm of his presence and the enthusiasm of his high purpose will be enduring possessions."

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator David B. Hill is at the Normandie.

—Congressman Harry W. Rusk of Maryland is at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Congressman William E. Simonds of Connecticut is at the Astor.

—Judge Finkle of Toronto and Leslie Ryan of Washington are at the Waldorf.

—Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington, Bishop Leighton Coleman of Delaware, and John E. Hudson of Boston are at the Fifth Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3:25 A. M.—521 East Thirteenth Street; damage, $200.

5 A. M.—872 Madison Avenue; damage slight.

7:35 A. M.—227 West Thirty-first Street; Daniel Goldstein; no damage.

8:50 A. M.—514 West Twenty-ninth Street; Kate Miller; no damage.

8:50 A. M.—115 Pitt Street; Joseph Kolb; damage, $25.

12:25 P. M.—130 Attorney Street; Minnie Tilriess; damage, $50.

2:50 P. M.—356 Cherry Street; Bernard Metz; damage slight.

4:15 P. M.—14 Chrystle Street; Isidore Settle; damage slight.

11 P. M.—403 West Twenty-ninth Street, occupied by Mary Jones; damage, $50.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Lighthouse Board announces that on May 17 the South Shoal Whistling Buoy, red, No. 4, entrance to Delaware Bay, was moved about ¼ of a mile S W by W. ½ W, from its former position and moored in 48 feet of water near the easterly edge of the white sector of Brandywine Shoal Light. Cape May Lighthouse, N N E, ¾ E; Cape Henlopen Lighthouse, S W by W; Delaware Breakwater Range Front Lighthouse, W by S. Vessels entering Delaware Bay, bound up, may now change course directly after having passed the buoy, as Brandywine Shoal Light will there show white. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately.

CONSOLATION TO CAMPOS

Achievements of His Troops Have Deeply Impressed Spain.

GEN. AZCARRAGA'S CABLED COMMENT

Col. Tejada Defeats Quintin Bandera Near Canto Abajo and Captures a Large Quantity of Arms.

MADRID, July 26.—Gen. Azcarraga, Minister of War, has sent a cable dispatch to Gen. Martinez Campos informing him of the deep impression which has been created in Spain by the recent military achievements of the Spanish forces in Cuba.

An official dispatch received here from Havana confirms the report of a victory of the Government over the insurgents, led by Quintin Bandera. The dispatch places the number of rebels wounded at 100. Otherwise it agrees with the press dispatches.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 26.—Gen. Salcedo, commanding the troops of the First District, reports that the Spanish force under Col. Tejada has had a battle with a large band of insurgents under Quintin Bandera, near Canto Abajo, about thirty miles north of Santiago de Cuba.

The rebels lost fourteen killed and forty wounded, and a large quantity of arms, ammunition, provision, &c., which fell into the hands of the Spanish troops. The Government loss was three killed and nine wounded. Among the wounded were two officers.

NEWPORT HOTELS ARE NEARLY FULL

Large Number of Arrivals Yesterday—Dinners and Parties.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26.—There were many arrivals to-day both at the cottages and the hotels. The hotels are nearly full to-night. Mrs. Joseph F. Stone and the Misses Stone, who have just returned from Europe, arrived at their cottage this evening. Pierrepont H. Duryea and Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., arrived for the Summer, to be guests of Egerton L. Winthrop. Other guests at the cottages arriving to-day were Miss Alice Brinsmaid, visiting Mrs. C. N. Beach, and Worthington Whitehouse, visiting Frederick W. Vanderbilt. George Brock of Philadelphia is visiting George S. Tyler. Street Cleaning Commissioner George E. Waring, Jr., Stuyvesant Fish, and William S. Wells arrived to-night, to remain at their cottages over Sunday.

Other arrivals to-day were J. R. Tinkham, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Brindley, Mr. and Mrs. George De Forest, E. A. Helmar, Mrs. Nicholas Lang Barlow, Mrs. Arline G. Barlow, James J. Leary, and George W. Levett, New-York; Edwin L. Parmelee, New-Haven; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Corn, Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair, Mrs. N. M. Judah, Mrs. E. Lancaster, and W. R. Disinger, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. McKeever, Brooklyn; Warner E. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Blaney, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Martin, Miss E. E. McNulty, G. A. Redpath, E. G. Parke, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Billings, H. B. Hatch, and G. W. Loring, Boston; Mrs. P. A. Pearson and Mrs. E. A. Button, Milwaukee; James O. Otis, Malden, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Chadsey and Miss Chadsey, Warren, Mass.; P. C. Washburn, Walter Hidden, and A. B. Capron, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Mills, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Higby, Rochester; F. B. Hawley, W. C. Hawley, C. J. Place, and G. W. Larkham, Bridgeport; Mrs. M. G. Sullivan, Red Lands, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Otis, Charles E. Otis, and Sidney Otis, Yonkers; John J. Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Fairbank, H. P. Camp and James I. Meany, Philadelphia; W. O. Berryman and Mrs. A. V. Barbour, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Trudder, Pittsburg; W. F. Hensen and Mr. and Mrs. John M. Richards, Newark; Mr. and Mrs. H. Fowler, Grand Rapids; George F. Rockwell, Glen Falls; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bixton, Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Fulton, Delaware, Ohio.

Registered at the Casino to-day were McLean Vansugen, Hamilton B. Tompkins, and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., New-York; C. Gray Dinsmoor, Staatsburg-on-Hudson; Mrs. L. Engle, Chicago; Atherton Blight, Philadelphia.

Mrs. William Astor will open her season of entertaining at Beechwood Aug. 6 and 8, when she will give two large dinners. Mrs. William F. Burden will have a lawn party Aug. 1. Mrs. Frank P. Freeman will send out cards for a musicale Aug. 10.

Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt entertained at luncheon at Marble House to-day. Cottage entertainments were given to-night by Mrs. Samuel F. Barger, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. Shirley Ewing, Mrs. W. S. Wells, and Mrs. N. D. Clapp.

William K. Vanderbilt left to-night on the Valiant, with a large party of gentlemen friends on board. Iselin Cove will be the first stopping place. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., left for New-York to-night in the yacht Iiderim.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut were Hugo F. Hoeffer, Ernest W. Bischoff, and H. N. Camp, Jr., New-York; W. S. Warner, Chicago; Miss Margaret Bache, Ralph G. Wilson, and Isaac W. Jeanes, Philadelphia; Miss G. B. Titus, Lynn; C. P. Spicer, Detroit; Miss Gillat and Miss Helen A. Gillat, Pomfret; Charles T. Richmond, Willard S. Sessions, and E. D. Jones, Providence; Mrs. W. S. Bates, Washington; Robert M. Kunkel, Baltimore; William Barret Frost and Miss Nellie Baley, St. Louis; George B. Dandy, Jr., West Point; Mrs. James Dillon, the Misses Dillon, and J. A. Shaw, Jr., Boston; Mrs. G. B. Dandy and Miss M. C. Dandy, Omaha.

Count A. Sierstorpff will arrive in Newport for the Summer Aug. 2.

Newport has seldom known so brilliant a dance as that at the Casino to-night. Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt, and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt were conspicuous figures on the floor, it being their first dance of the season. Both were elegantly gowned.

Mrs. Vanderbilt wore Nile green satin with waist of drab embroidered silk, cut low, with black steel embroidered breteelles and Nile-green puff sleeves. Over her left shoulder and under her right arm was a string of large handsome pearl beads. In front of her bodice was a diamond star.

Miss Vanderbilt wore flowered brocaded silk, with waist of rich Spanish lace, trimmed with pink satin. She wore a large diamond pendant.

Among the others present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, G. R. Fearing, Jr., Stewart M. Brice, H. D. Cleveland, Henry Willing, Philip Kearney, Miss Bessie Hunter, Mrs. Hugh K. Norman, O. W. Cushing, Col. Reginald Norman, Miss Mollie Hunter, Henry F. Mawson, John J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Havemeyer, Henry Clews, Jr., McLean Van Ingen, Miss Beach, Mrs. George S. Scott, Miss Scott, Paul D'Hauteville, Grafton Cushing, Miss L. Cushing, James B. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan, Miss Morgan, H. R. Winthrop, Atherton Blight, Miss Blight, John Nicholas Brown, Miss Bradhurst, Mrs. W. P. Trott, Mrs. John R. Drexel, G. P. Messervy, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Truxton Beale, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Mrs. Gertrude C. P. Hamilton, Ellis Hoffman, Mrs. George Hoffman, W. F. Whitehouse, P. W. Andrews, Jr., William Gammell, Miss Gammell, H. C. Sands, Capt. N. Ludlow, United States Navy; Mrs. Ludlow, Mrs. Julian T. Davies, Miss Davies, Townsend Burden, Jr., Miss Burden, Mrs. J. Watts Kearney, Miss Kearney, Lieut. W. W. Harts, United States Army; Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Clapp, Miss Barger, Milton Barger, William Cutting, Jr., Miss Cameron, H. A. C. Taylor, Miss Whitehouse, H. G. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, H. O. Bax-Ironsides, Lord Westmeath, and Thomas McCaleb.

Died in the Woods Two Months Ago.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 26.—The body of a man lies in the morgue here. It was found yesterday in the woods south of an abandoned railroad track. It is that of a man about thirty-five years old, and 5 feet 7 inches in height. The clothing is of dark goods. The waistcoat is buttoned high. The coat was found under the head, with a Kossuth hat. An umbrella was grasped in one hand. The condition of the body indicates that it must have been in the woods at least two months.

Peary's Secretary Accused of Forgery.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 26.—Charges of forgery are made against Walter J. Swain, late private secretary to Lieut. Peary, the North navigator, and two warrants hav been issued for the young man's arrest. It is alleged that Swain has obtained money from friends and relatives of all persons composing the Peary arctic expedition by getting them to cash worthless drafts or indorse checks of no value. Scott & Co., bankers, of Nashville, are among the people alleged to have been defrauded by Swain.

WITH OR WITHOUT GORMAN

Maryland Democrats to Determine Next Wednesday Whether They Will Put an End to His Boss-ship.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The Democratic State Convention will meet in this city next Wednesday. It will be one of the most important in the history of the State, for its work and the election that is to follow in November will determine whether or not Senator Gorman is to be continued as the boss of the Maryland Democracy.

It is likely that Gorman will dictate the ticket next Wednesday, but it is impossible to make the prediction with much confidence, because the opposition to him is peculiar and the most intense he ever has known. The two Democratic papers of Baltimore, and almost all the weekly papers of the State, are outspoken in their opposition to him and his methods. He has no friends except among the professional politicians and certain country members who have hopes of office.

Ex-Judge Fisher, one of the ablest and richest men of the city, who was elected in the famous "new Judge" movement, which reformed the judiciary of the city, and who, when a member of the Legislature, accomplished several important reforms in the face of Senator Gorman's opposition, is out in an interview, in which he criticises Gorman severely.

"We have had no President so close to the people," he says in speaking of President Cleveland. "He is the best representative of true Democratic doctrine. To call one's self a Democrat, if the term has its just significance, ought to mean a Cleveland Democrat. There are those, however, who are not unwilling to make covert attacks upon Mr. Cleveland, although, when the opportunity is presented of submitting them to party conventions, they do not venture to ask to have them embodied into party utterances.

"The two Senators from Maryland, in defiance of the opinion of their party in this State, and with unfaithfulness to their party obligations, have made war upon the President, and have not hesitated to form a cabal, and to unite themselves with their Republican colleagues to embarrass and thwart the Administration."

The ex-Judge concludes that Mr. Gorman has no longer any right to call himself the leader of the party in this State.

But there is no doubt that Senator Gorman controls the machine, and he may force the nomination for Governor of State Senator Thomas G. Hayes, the author of the Hayes Reassessment bill. The fight will be largely upon the reassessment question. The other possibilities are State Treasurer Spencer C. Jones, State Senator John Walter Smith, and Judge Fisher. Congressman Isidor Rayner has withdrawn from the contest.

One of the most interesting facts of the present campaign is ex-Gov. Jackson's action in taking the State Senatorship from Wicomico County. He will be in the Legislature to even scores with United States Senator Charles H. Gibson, who will ask for re-election, and who most probably will not get it.

MAYOR STRONG'S NEPHEW, HE SAYS

Aden Oliver Arrested in Shokan for Stealing a Horse and Buggy—Also Claims Kinship to James Oliver.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 26.—Aden Oliver, twenty years old, who was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Byrnes, in Shokan, yesterday, for stealing a horse and buggy from Fred Seaman of this city, was lodged in the Dutchess County Jail this afternoon. He insists that he is a nephew of Mayor Strong of New-York. He says that his father, who, he claims, is manager of a manufacturing concern in Arkansas, married a sister of Mrs. Strong.

The authorities here suspect that he has had a hand in the numerous burglaries recently committed in Eastern New-York and in Connecticut. His stories are not believed, and active measures are now being taken to hunt up his record.

Oliver, in an interview to-night, said that he is a nephew of ex-Assemblyman James Oliver of New-York, and was formerly a member of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, and later sang in the choir of the Holy Trinity Church.

With Peter Strong, he visted the Hudson River State Hospital Tuesday, where Strong said he was related to Gen. Parker of Albany and Oliver told of his alleged connection with Mayor Strong of New-York. On the strength of these stories, the young men were invited to dinner in the hospital, which invitation they accepted.

FATHER FLACZEK'S CHURCH REOPENED

Thousands of People Deride Him As He Enters the Edifice.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 26.—St. Adelbert's Polish Church, at East Buffalo, was opened this morning for the first time since May 18. Thousands flocked into the edifice and engaged in worship, but it took fifty policemen to enable Father Flaczek, the obnoxious priest, to return to the church from which he fled, so great was the excitement and indignation of the rebellious parishioners.

As soon as it was learned that the church had been opened, the Poles left their work and hurried from all directions to the spot. The streets swarmed with men, women, and children. Four patrol wagons, filled with police and six mounted officers went to the locality; Superintendent Bull also arrived. The crowds were driven away from the church for a block in every direction. No teams were allowed within the lines, and no pedestrians or bicyclists. One teamster who persisted in driving through the cordon was arrested.

The patrol wagon which had been sent to escort the priests returned with them at 10 o'clock. From the crowds who were watching the wagon arose a terrific howl of derision. Imprecations of the most terrible nature were hurled at them.

The church doors were opened, and Father Flaczek announced that the church was open for all who wished to enter. A tremendous scene ensued. Thousands rushed for the entrance, while thousands of others tried to prevent them from entering the edifice. The police kept the crowd in check, and the church was soon filled with worshippers. The police remained on guard and quelled all attempts at further disturbance.

It is feared that when the police are withdrawn there will be a riot at the church.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Henry Trayer.

Henry Trayer, the actor, died in Philadelphia Thursday night of typhoid fever after a brief illness. He was about forty years old, and was born in New-York.

Mr. Trayer was for many years a well-known figure in theatrical circles, supporting at various times Booth, Barrett, McCullough, and other famous actors.

He was an able stage manager, and met with considerable success traveling with companies of his own, taking one company on a tour through Europe. He was at one time assistant stage manager at the Union Square Theatre, New-York. He was last seen with the "Crack-a-Jack" company. His wife, Marion Percy, is a well known actress.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Charles J. Sheffield, one of Cleveland's best-known philanthropic citizens, died yesterday. He was a son of the late Joseph E. Sheffield of New-Haven, Conn., also a noted philanthropist, and founder of the Sheffield Scientific School, attached to Yale College. From his father Charles Sheffield inherited a large estate. He came to Cleveland about twenty-five years ago, and was married to a daughter of Gen. James Barnett. He had been in ill health for a long time.

—Thomas Davis died in Providence, R. I., yesterday. He was born in Ireland in 1806, was a member of Congress from 1853 to 1855, and from that time down to 1889 was at different times a member of the Rhode Island Legislature. He was a Democrat.

An Innocent Man Was Lynched.

FORD, Ky., July 26.—It developed to-day that the negro, Robert Haggard, who was lynched here last week, charged with having assaulted Miss Elkin, was innocent of the crime with which he was charged. The story told of how the deed was done has been proved to be utterly false. The lynching was done by a few men who did not take time to inquire whether Haggard was guilty or not.

Removed Rails to Claim Damages.

LOWELL, Mich., July 26.—Case Waterman was arrested here this afternoon on the charge of tearing up the tracks of the Detriot, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad at Saranac Monday night. Waterman confessed, and said his scheme was to throw himself into the wreck of the passenger train and then claim damages from the road. As the train jumped the gap of removed rails, his scheme was a failure.

LABORS OF GEOGRAPHERS

Sixth International Congress Now Assembled in London.

EVERY CIVILIZATION REPRESENTED

Whole Field of Research to be Covered in the Deliberations—There Is a Comprehensive Exhibition.

LONDON, July 26.—Arrangements of a most elaborate kind have been made for the reception of the delegates to the sixth International Geographical Congress, which opened in London this evening. Fully 1,500 members, including 250 official delegates from Governments and geographical societies, are in attendance.

The congress is under the patronage of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the King of the Belgians. The Duke of Connaught and the Duke of York have become honorary Presidents, and the latter presided at the opening ceremony to-day at the Imperial Institute.

The Duke of York made a short speech, in the course of which he said he regarded it as a great privilege to entertain so many prominent men from other countries. He thanked them for coming to the congress, and welcomed them heartily. He assured them that no effort would be spared to make their visit agreeable. Admiral Markham spoke in a similar strain.

Justice Daly acknowledged the welcome in behalf of the delegates, but his voice was hardly audible, owing to the band in the gardens playing while he was speaking.

He referred to the strides that have been made in geographical knowledge since the days of Prince Henry of Portugal, in connection with whom he introduced a graceful comparison with the Duke of York. Despite this advance, he added, there is yet ample room for acquiring knowledge, to which he hoped the congress would tend.

The reception in the garden lasted until nearly midnight.

The President is Mr. Clements R. Markham, C. B., F. R. S., President of the Royal Geographical Society, and the honorary Vice Presidents include thirty-four foreign and colonial Ambassadors, Ministers, and Agents General, together with the Lord Mayor of London.

Practically every civilized country in the world is represented at the congress, besides which geographical and scientific societies have universally sent delegates. The preliminary work was carried out by an Organizing Committee, nominated by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, with representations from the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, the Education Department, the Imperial Institute, the Royal Colonial Institute, and the Society of Arts.

The deliberations of the congress will cover the whole range of geographical research, including mathematical, physical, descriptive, historical, applied, commercial, and educational geography; oceanography, cartography, and exploration. One of the most generally interesting debates will be that on polar explorations—antartic, by Dr. G. Neumayer, and arctic, by Admiral A. H. Markham. Herr S. A. Andrée will submit his plan of reaching the pole in a balloon, and Gen. A. W. Greely will give his opinions on the scope and value of arctic exploration.

To what extent tropical Africa is suited for development by white races or under their superintendence will constitute another very instructive subject, to which many celebrated explorers of the country will speak. During the session of the congress there will be many entertainments given to the members in the form of receptions, dinners, and parties. Numerous excursions will be available to them, so that the time will not be altogether devoted to the business of the gathering.

As an adjunct to the meetings, a comprehensive geographical exhibition has been opened, containing a collection of historical maps, a representative display of instruments, historical and modern; portraits and drawings, as well as special exhibits from foreign geographical societies and private persons.

After opening the congress the Duke of York attended a reception in the gardens of the Imperial Institute, given by the President of the congress, Strauss's Orchestra furnished the music. The actual business of the congress will commence to-morrow, when papers will be read on "Geography in Schools and in the University," by Prof. Levasseur; "On the Training of Geography Teachers in the Universities," by Dr. Lehmann; "Geography in Secondary Education and the Training of Teachers Therein," by Mr. Andrew Herbertson, and "Resolution as to the Organization by Geographical Societies of Educational Journeys Under Scientific Guidance," by Prof. K. C. Amrein.

In the evening papers will be read on "The Application of Photography to Surveying," by Col. Laussedat, director of the French National Conservatory of Arts and Trades; "The Determination of Terrestrial Longitudes by Photography," by Capt. E. H. Hills of the Royal Engineers, and "The Application of Photography to Oceanography," by Prof. J. Thoulet.

Among the American delegates present are the Hon. Charles P. Daly of New-York, Henry G. Bryant and Charles H. Hutchinson of Philadelphia, Cyrus C. Adams of Brooklyn, a well-known writer on geographical topics; Miss Eliza R. Scidmore, W. W. Rockhill, and Crosby Noyes of Washington; the Rev. Dr. Vorrsangel of San Francisco, G. S. Kennelly of Santa Monica, Cal.; Mrs. French-Sheldon of Chicago, Peter W. Scott of Duluth, Minn.; Prof. Cyrus W. Hodgin of Richmond, Ind., and Arthur C. Jackson of Palm Beach, Fla.

GEN. BARATIERI IS ACCLAIMED.

Italy's Leader in African Conquests Avoids Popular Enthusiasm.

ROME, July 26.—Gen. Baratieri, Governor of the Province of Erythrea, in Abyssinia, arrived in Rome at 1:30 P. M. to-day, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

He was met at the station by the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the Syndic of Rome; Baron Blanc, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Gen. Mocenni, Minister of War, as the representatives of the King; a number of members of the Chamber of Deputies, and several military societies bearing flags and banners.

A great crowd gathered about the station, and cheered the General as he made his appearance. Gen. Baratieri avoided these demonstrations as much as possible, and, after shaking hands with the Ministers, Deputies, and others who had come to meet him, entered Gen. Mocenni's carriage, and was driven away, amid the cheers of the crowd.

Later in the day Gen. Baratieri, who was elected member of the Chamber of Deputies for Lecco in the last general election, went to the Chamber of Deputies and took the members' oath.

As he entered the

CAPTAIN T. WINS AGAIN

He Defeated Redskin in a Good Race at Brighton Beach.

PRIG AND TOM MOORE RUN A DEAD HEAT

Certainty Showed Such a Change in Form that the Stewards Asked Questions—Favorites Again in Winning Form.

Brighton Beach race-goers are having an exceptionally good time of it of late. The weather has been thoroughly agreeable, and, what is more to the purpose, the favorites have been winning in record-breaking style, for this track, which has never been a very good one for backers of the selections of "the talent."

The racing yesterday was not specially exciting, and yet the sport was fairly good as a whole. Captain T. and Redskin made a good race of the handicap at a mile, in which Gutta Percha and Hurlingham were the other two starters. Captain T. ridden in the usual Daly fashion, opened up a good lead on the back stretch and held it until the horses were well turned for home. Then Redskin, who had been sulking in the early stages of the race, took it into his head to run kindly, and setting chase after the Daly horse, gave him a hard run for the rest of the journey to the finish. The 4,000 spectators shouted their encouragement to both jockeys, and Keefe on Captain T. and O'Leary on Redskin both rode their hardest. Captain T. managed to last long enough to win the race by a neck. Gutta Percha, who was the favorite for the race, did not seem able to run a little bit, and was a bad third at the end.

Though there were but three starters in the fifth race, which was a run of a mile and a quarter, it resulted in an interesting contest. Marshall won it handily enough, but Prig and Tom Moore had a lively fight for the second money all through, and finally finished so closely together that the judges could not separate them, and made it a dead heat for the place.

Certainty, who was made an even favorite for the last race with Jack the Jew, won it in such a fashion that the Stewards could not reconcile the race with the defeat of the same animal on Monday last, when he was last in a field of six over a heavy track. Charles Littlefield, former owner of the horse, was asked to explain the change of form, if he could do so. He said the horse could not run in heavy going, was a sluggish brute, and required not only to be run in blinkers, but to be punished all the way to make him run at his best. As the Stewards learned these facts were not known to the new owners, the explanation was accepted as satisfactory.

The other races were commonplace affairs and their outcome is told in the accompanying tables, which tell how the horses finished and the betting against them:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:01½. No bid for the winner.

1—Fusileer, Oneck Stable's b. c., 4 years, by Hayden Edwards-Grenadine, 110 pounds, $500 ..... (Doggett)
2—Assignee, A. Lakeland's ch. c., 4, 114, $700. ..... (Taral)
3—Mistral, Trowbridge & Co.'s b. f., 4, 102, $500 ..... (Keefe)
4—Kinglet, 5, 110.
5—Chiswick, 5, 104.
6—Fatality, 4, 114.
7—Lady Lister, 5, 97½.
8—Sprite, 4, 104.
9—Squanderer, 4, 110.
10—King Paul, 4, 104.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—5..Fusileer	1—2	15—1..Fatality	6—1
1—1..Assignee	2—1	25—1..Lady Lister.	10—1
4—1..Mistral	3—1	20—1..Sprite	8—1
5—1..Kinglet	2—1	30—1..Squanderer.	10—1
7—1..Chiswick	2—1	30—1..King Paul.	10—1

Won by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $10 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16½. No bid for the winners.

1—Religion, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., by Buchanan-Sunlight, 107 pounds, $1,700 ..... (Reiff)
2—Alvarado, Santa Anita Stable's ch. c., 98, $600 ..... (Keefe)
3—Perseus, Cambridge Stable's b. g., 96, $500. ..... (Wynn)
4—Tutor, 106½.
5—Tomoka, 95.
6—Lambent, 95.
7—Fascination III., 103½.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—10..Religion	Out.	12—1..Tomoka	4—1
15—1..Alvarado	5—1	12—1..Lambent	4—1
8—1..Perseus	3—1	4—1..Fascination III.	1—1
10—1..Tutor	6—1		

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:45.

1—Kennebunk, Hazelwood Stable's ch. c., by Spendthrift-Kolula, 115 pounds ..... (Taral)
2—Roundelay, C. Oxx's ch. f., 105 ..... (Penn)
3—Sir John, R. Bradley's ch. c., 110 ..... (Doggett)
4—St. Vincent, 110.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—1..Kennebunk	Out	8—1..Sir John	4—1
5—1..Roundelay	4—5	20—1..St. Vincent	4—1

Won by a half length; a length and a half between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Captain T., W. C. Daly's ch. h., 5 years, by Wanderer-Clio, 105 pounds ..... (Keefe)
2—Redskin, Ramapo Stable's ch. h., 5, 100. ..... (O'Leary)
3—Gutta Percha, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., 3, 102. ..... (Penn)
4—Hurlingham, 4, 104.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—2..Captain T.	4—5	9—5..Gutta Percha.	1—2
9—5..Redskin	1—2	10—1..Hurlingham	2—1

Won by a head; eight lengths between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:12. No bid for the winner.

1—Marshall, W. Stears's b. h., 5 years, by Voltigeur-Hard to Tell, 104 pounds, $500. ..... (R. Doggett)
•—Prig, J. Shields & Co.'s b. c., 4, 98, $300. ..... (M. Lynch)
•—Tom Moore, M. Gilpin's b. c., 3, 85. ..... (Hann)
•Dead heat.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—2..Marshall	Out	20—1..Tom Moore.	2—1
9—5..Prig	Out		

Won by two lengths; dead heat for second place.

***

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42½.

1—Certainty, P. Conklin's ch. h., 5 years, by Royal Hampton-Certamen, 114 pounds. ..... (Doggett)
2—The Swain, A. H. & D. H. Morris's br. c., 3, 102. ..... (Penn)
3—Annie Bishop, H. Warnke, Sr.'s b. m., 5, 109. ..... (Helder)
4—Jack the Jew, 3, 99. 5—Golden Gate, 3, 99.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—6..Certainty	4—5	3—1..Jack the Jew.	4—5
5—1..The Swain	2—1	15—1..Golden Gate.	4—1
2—1..Annie Bishop	4—5		

Won by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $200, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Harry Alonzo	107	Hazelton	101
George Dixon	105	Sue Kittie	91
Gold Dollar	102	La Fiesta	91

SECOND RACE.—A handicap for two-year-olds of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Intermission	118	Santuzza	105
Fascination III.	117	Imperial	98
Emotional	110	Dulcie Lorondie	97
Bonaparte	110		

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Chandos	111	Ballinasloe	102
Silk	11	Captain Jack	101
Austin	10	Buckeye	101
The Swain	10	Inquirendo	101
Watchman	107	Juanita	99
Relief	107	Franciscan	98
Escape	107	Claurece	96
Mangrove	107		

FOURTH RACE.—A heavy-weight handicap sweepstakes of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile.

Eagle Bird	125	Paladin	110
Hurlingham	119	Corn Cob	107
Matt Byrnes	118	Augusta Belle	105
Sir Dixon	113	Certainty	103
The Coon	112	Hawarden	100

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for maiden two-year-olds of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One-half mile.

Heel Tap II.	111	Rebea	108
Royal Rover	111	Lorrainia	108
Blue Knight	111	Eliza Belle	108
Silver II.	111	Prince Felix	108
Hancock	111	Annot Lyle	108
Castleton	111	Venetia II.	108
Yeaman	111		

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle race; a sweepstakes of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a half, over six hurdles.

St. Anthony	154	Bonaventure	140
Blue Day	148	Lafayette	132
Index	145	Hellas	132
Primus	142		

TO RACE FOR THE TRAVERS.

A Good Field Named for the Historic Stake at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 26.—Though Halma is missing from the list of probable starters for the Travers Handicap, to be run to-morrow, there should be a good run for this famous old race if both Keenan and Lissak face the starter, with The Commoner and Rey del Carreres to make things lively.

The races to-morrow will be run in the afternoon instead of in the morning, as usual. Entries for the several races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Two-year-olds. One I Love, Mildred D., La Vienta, Stella, Florence Colville, and First Purchase, 115 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—One-Mile Handicap. Saragossa, 114 pounds; Daily America, 113; Patrician, 110; Stowaway, 109; Pearl Song, 104; Victorious, 102; Loydal, 101.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Travers Handicap. Lissak, 124 pounds; Keenan, 123; The Commoner, 112; Maurice, 111; Rey del Carreres, 106; Liza, 104; Fannie Louise, 103; Darien, 100; Halfling, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. The Winner and Rhododendron, 103 pounds each; Sky Blue, 102; Barytone II. and Roundsman, 101 each; Honolulu and Right Royal, 100 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase; short course. Longevity, 160 pounds; Oakwood, 155; Marcus, 152; The Rat, 149; Woodford, 147; Red Pat, 145; Bucephalus, 140; Caracas, 138; Trillion, 137; May Blossom, 135.

RUBENSTEIN THE WINNER.

Beat Out Hal Pointer and Mascot in the 2:04 Pace at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 26.—This was the day of surprises at the Grand Circuit meeting, two favorites being unequal to the task set them, while a third one had a very narrow escape from defeat. The capricious weather, which threatens rain but does not mean it, continues to affect the attendance somewhat, but the big grand stand was pretty well filled, as usual. The bonus offered for extreme speed was not earned by any of the heat winners, the nearest approach being when Red Nutling did a mile in 2:13, when it was necessary to be at 2:12 to get the extra $500. The pacers were three seconds slow in their contest, and the four-year-old trotters failed by four seconds.

When the young trotters were called, a lot of money had been wagered on the respective merits of Onoqua and Beuzetta. The former had the call in most of the pools, the field selling at 8 to 5 over either. Fortune favored Onoqua in the first heat, as she drew the inside place and had the best of the start. She had a good lead to the quarter, in 0:33, but the chestnut filly was after her from that point. At the half, in 1:04½, Beuzetta had gained three lengths, but was held there in the battle to the wire. Onoqua seemed full of brush, and came the last half as fast as the other one, with Beuzetta at her wheel when she reached the goal in 2:09. Her previous mark was 2:11¼, made last year, and the odds on the bay filly from Ionia rose at once. When Beuzetta went at her promptly in the second heat, Onoqua made a break and was out of the chase for that mile. While she was struggling in the rear the Kentucky filly romped home in 2:13, five lengths ahead of B. B. P.

There was still a chance for Onoqua to retrieve her lost fortune, but she found Beuzetta as much of a stumbling block as before. They had a duel to the death in the third heat, after getting away at a moderate clip to the quarter. The next two furlongs were covered in 0:31, and the half mile from the first to the third quarter pole was trotted in 1:03¾. This time it was Beuzetta that proved the stayer, as she drew away at the distance and finished strong in 2:10. The race was virtually over, and the hedging odds were 3 to 1 on the stout chestnut filly. Onoqua made a brave effort to get the lead in the first half of the fourth heat, and then gave it up. From there Beuzetta gained steadily, and a gap of five lengths separated the two fleet rivals when the blue-grass representative passed the post in 2:12¼.

Meanwhile, eight of the trotters that had taken part in the struggle for the big share of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Purse on Tuesday had been strung for the Consolation. Falkland was considered the best of the lot, but he let the others do the fighting for two heats. It was a wise manœuvre, for El Rami stepped the first mile in 2:14 and made Red Nutling take a record of 2:13 in the second. Even after this severe strain, the New-York trotter gave the one from Philadelphia a strong argument. Red Nutling fell back in the third heat when Falkland challenged her, and the favorite got home with 2:13½ to his credit. Then El Rami shot away in front and was not headed, while Red Nutling got so tangled that she was on the wrong side of the distance post. The gelding seemed about to repeat the trick in the fifth heat, which would give him the victory, when Kinney plied the whip and managed to lift Falkland a short neck ahead of El Rami.

With only the two Eastern trotters left for the sixth heat, they had another close finish, both very tired, but Falkland was more responsive to the whip. Under its persuasion he rallied and had a nose the best of it for the final round.

Directly and Hal Dillard declined the issue in the 2:04 pace, leaving the enemies, Mascot and Hal Pointer, to renew the struggles of former years. Rubenstein was also in the field, but so little considered that when Mascot brought $50 and Pointer $40 he sold for $15. It was a favor for the talent when the youngster thrashed the two veterans from Buffalo.

Laird was cunning enough to lay up the first heat with Rubenstein, and Mascot, after carrying Hal Pointer to the half in 1:02½, gave it up, and let the other gelding jog home in 2:08¾, as was 100 to 30 on Pointer before the second heat. As Rubenstein rushed after him, Andrews took Mascot back. The old Tennessee gladiator kept ahead to the last day, and in 1:03¾ and seemed to be going comfortably until the up-headed stallion came after him in earnest on the home stretch. For a hundred yards the "Pinter Hoss" held his own, and then, as Geers came to the whip, it was evident that his Waterloo was at hand. From the distance Rubenstein showed in front, and he had opened a gap of a clear length at the finish, in 2:07¾.

Before the third heat it was 10 to 7 on the sturdy young pacer, and Mascot still played a waiting game. Hal Pointer made another effort to stop Rubenstein, but this time could not head him, in 2:08¾. Then came the final ordeal of the shapely brown stallion. Andrews sent Mascot after him at a terrific clip in the fourth heat, but Rubenstein held him at bay. The first quarter was in 0:31¼, the half in 1:03, and the three-quarters in 1:34½, in the last furlong the ex-champion fell back, then rallied again under Andrews's touch, but the youngster never flinched, and, responding to the challenge, had two lengths the best of it.

The mile, in 2:06½, is Rubenstein's best performance, and he is now a worthy foeman for John R. Gentry.

Monday's card of a brilliant week's sport consists of the 2:06 trot, with classes for three-year-old pacers and two-year-old trotters. Alix is also down for an attempt to lower her record.

Summaries:

Four-year-olds.—Trotting; purse $2,500.

Beuzetta, ch. f., by Onward-Beulah, by Harold, (G. Bowerman)	2	1	1	1	
Onoqua, b. f., by Keeler, (Hussey)	1	6	2	2	
B. B. P., b. c., (Gerrety)	3	2	3	3	
Burlingame, br. c., (Dickerson)	6	3	5	4	
Charmine Chimes, blk. c., (Geers)	4	4	4	dis	
Queen Alfred, br. f., (Campbell)	5	5	dis		

Time—2:09; 2:13; 2:10; 2:12¼.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; Merchant and Manufacturers' Consolidation; Purse $2,000.

Falkland, b. s., by Happy Medium-Toto, by Princips, (Kinney)	5	5	1	2	1
El Rami, ch. g., by Wildnut, (Howard)	1	2	2	1	2
Spinaway, b. m., (Murrenen)	2	3	6	4	5
Roetta Soap, b. m., (Mulhall)	6	6	3	3	3
Marta G., b. m., (Bernard)	3	4	5	5	4
Red Nutling, b. m., by Red Wilkes, (Lawrence)	4	1	4	dis	
Tempter, b. g., (Colby)	7	dis			
Superior Girl, b. m., (James)	dis				

Time—2:14; 2:13; 2:13½; 2:15; 2:15½; 2:16¾.

2:04 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Rubenstein, br. s., by Baron Wilkes-Ollitipa, by Aristos, (M. Laird)	3	1	1	1	
Hal Pointer, b. g., by Tom Hal, (Geers)	1	2	2	3	
Mascot, b. g., (Andrews)	2	3	3	2	

Time—2:08½; 2:07¾; 2:08¾; 2:06¼.

Trotting at Mystic Park.

BOSTON, July 26.—The trotting races at Mystic Park to-day resulted:

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $600.

Sea Bird, ch. h., by Lord Russell, dam Naiad, by Belmont, (Carpenter)	6	6	3	1	1	1
Maud P., gr. m., by Frank A., dam Pinney Mare, by Luke's Niatoga, (Heyer)	5	1	1	2	6	2
Smith, br. h., (Miller)	3	2	4	5	3	ro.
Sheriff, gr. g., (Snow)	4	5	6	3	2	ro.
Johnny B., b. g., (Wade)	2	4	5	6	5	ro.
Socks, ch. h., by Rockdale, dam Old Mary, by John Dillard, Jr., (Yapp)	1	3	2	4	4	dis
Jimmie B., b. g., (Sheridan)	dis					

Time—2:15¾; 2:17½; 2:14¾; 2:13¾; 2:14¾; 2:17¾.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $600.

Eliza K., ch. m., by Robert Rysdyk, dam by Jester D., (Rathburn)	1	1	1
B. H. D., br. h., (Demarest)	4	2	2
Lumber Boy, b. g., (Cook)	3	4	7
Grasshopper, b. g., (Wilson)	6	8	6
Nellie G., ch. m., (Kerlin)	8	6	3
Donne, ch. m., (Durland)	5	7	4
Howell, b h., (Hick)	9	7	5
Flying Nig, blk. g., (Parberry)	7	8	8
Jim Harris, b. g., (West)	2	dis.	

Time—2:14; 2:15¾; 2:15.

Gossip of the Race Tracks.

—The unbeaten two-year-old Ben Brush has arrived at Saratoga, and the managers of the track there are trying to get a special race on between him, Handspring, Hastings, Applegate, and the much-talked-of California colt Crescendo.

Reports from the Springs seem to indicate that such a race is a possibility about Aug. 15.

—Jockey "Marty" Bergen, who made quite a hit by his riding at the San Francisco race track last Winter, has agreed to go out there again this Winter. He will take along four horses that he owns, and his brother Mike will accompany him.

—Henry of Navarre, the best of the older division of horses in America, is due to arrive at the Saratoga track to-day. He will not do much racing there, but will be kept up for the Sheepshead Bay races beginning Aug. 24.

—No. 1 of Vol. II. of Goodwin's Official Turf Guide was issued yesterday with all the races up to the beginning of the week. A summary of the English races in which American horses have run is included in the issue.

won very nearly $35,000 in stakes and purses, and as he is now in splended trim as a three-year-old, he should be able to very nearly double his earnings before his racing days are ended.

—Lissak, who is to run in the Travers Stake at Saratoga to-day cost Jack Chinn but $700 when he was a yearling. The youngster has already

OFF FOR SYRACUSE.

The Metropolitan Championships Will Start the Big Boom in Athletics.

Athletic events are now on the verge of a boom. Commencing with the Metropolitan championships to-day at Syracuse, the other big events will follow so closely that none of the athletes will be able to cease training and take a rest till near the middle of October.

The next event of importance will be the Labor Day Carnival of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, which, in a measure, will be a trial for the championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, which are to be held Sept. 14, at Manhattan Field, one week previous to the great international meeting on the same field between the athletes of the London Athletic Club and those of the New-York Athletic Club. The annual Fall games of the New-York Athletic Club will be held one week later, Saturday, Sept. 28, and the Canadian championship games will be held the same day at Toronto. Then, still one week later, Oct. 5, the international championship meeting will take place between the Yale and Cambridge College teams.

The candidates for international championship honors, who have been in training at Travers Island for the last few weeks, left this city at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning for Syracuse, under the care of E. J. Gianini, the athletic instructor of the New-York Athletic Club. The team consists of Thomas I. Lee, George Sands, George W. Orton, L. P. Sheldon, E. W. Britanzzi, S. Chase, C. H. Kilpatrick, R. T. Lyons, H. H. Baxter, James S. Mitchell, and T. P. Conneff. The delegation was also accompanied by "Mike" Murphy, their trainer. Their prospects of being selected to compete with the Englishmen will depend largely upon their success at this meeting.

Among the other athletes who left this city last night at 8 o'clock by the West Shore Road and who will also compete for the metropolitan championships were E. W. Sedler, E. W. Ryan, L. Liebgold, W. N. Hipple, E. Lyme, and S. A. Combs of the New-Jersey Athletic Club; George Hollander, S. Liebgold, and W. Wuttrick of the Pastime Athletic Club, and A. J. Walsh and M. F. Sweeney of the Xavier Athletic Club. The officials of the meeting who took the same train were James E. Sullivan, J. P. Boyle, J. L. Cell, W. Robertson, S. Curtis, George Wood, E. Van Tambacht, and A. J. Meuberg.

The delegation from this city and vicinity feels pretty confident that it will bring back nearly all the medals. E. Lee and E. W. Sedler will be two of the five competitors in the 100-yard dash, while they will also be in the 220-yard dash, along with S. A. Combs, against one other competitor. Orton, Kilpatrick, Hipple, and Hollander will compete in the 880-yard run against four other men. Sands, Kilpatrick, and Combs will try conclusions in the 440-yard run against four other aspirants. In the 120-yard hurdle, Chase and Ryan will try conclusions with three Rochester men, while in the 220-yard hurdle the interests of the metropolis will be guarded by Sheldon, Chase, and Byrnes against two other competitors. The men from here who will keep a close eye on the mile run are Orton, Conneff, and Walsh against a Rochester and a Syracuse man.

Orton and Conneff will also shake a foot in the five-mile run, with no other competitors in the race but Hollander of the Pastimes and C. Liebgold of the New-Jerseys. W. G. Douglass is booked to represent the New-York Athletic Club against a big field in the two-mile bicycle race, but not much dependence is placed upon his chances.

The New-York Athletic Club has no entry in the one-mile or three-mile walk, but S. Liebgold of the Pastimes and L. Liebgold of the New-Jerseys will endeavor to bring back the medals in both events, as there are but two additional competitors in the former and but one in the latter. Lyons and Sweeney will have three competitors against them in the running high jump, while Baxter will stand out alone in the pole vault against Kallusch of Rochester and Klein of the New-York Turn Verein, unless he is joined by Thomas. In putting the sixteen-pound shot, Mitchell and Wuttrick will have to compete with Shane and Bass of Rochester, but in throwing the sixteen-pound hammer and fifty-six-pound weight they have no other opponents and will have to fight it out between themselves.

All the athletic meetings from now until the big international contests are over will be watched with great interest, and if any world-beaters loom up they will come pretty near being railroaded into the New-York Athletic Club.

MANY RIDERS ENTERED

Century Run to New-Brunswick To-morrow Promises a Great Success.

BIG CLUBS WANT THE TIMES BANNER

The Silk Trophy to be Awarded to the Wheel Organization Having the Largest Number of Survivors.

Entries for the century to-morrow managed by the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs came in yesterday from all the prominent road riders in this section, indicating a gilt-edged run. The Century Run Committee, comprising Messrs. Stahl, Hotze, Heath, Hawley, and Brown, all well-known wheelmen, has worked faithfully to score a success, and this is assured before the start.

Owing to the expressed desire on the part of a number of the large clubs to compete for The New-York Times banner, which goes to the organization having the largest number of survivors, the entry list will be kept open until the hour of the start. This banner will be one of the handsomest ever awarded in the metropolitan district. It will be of scarlet silk, richly embroidered and otherwise ornamented, and, besides containing the usual inscriptions, will have a blank space in which will be worked the name of the successful club. During the coming week the banner will be placed on exhibition down town.

The excellent arrangements for this run are due more to the efforts put forth by Adolph Stahl than to any other member of the Run Committee, principally because he has had more time to devote to the work than the others. Mr. Stahl is Secretary of the committee. He has managed runs before this, and is a past master in the art. The reasons why Mr. Stahl has entered so enthusiastically into the affairs of this run are that he is an old-time wheelman and centuries are his hobby. He helped to organize the Gramercy Wheelmen, and was the club's first President, which office he held two terms. He is known among the cyclists as a worker, and belongs to eight clubs and is a member on twelve committees.

Another member of the Run Committee who has done much toward its success is W. C. M. Hotze, the Chairman. Mr. Hotze is President of the Prospect Wheelmen of Brooklyn, and is an all-around good fellow.

The route for the run, as shown in the itinerary, is as follows:

Miles.		Arrive.	Leave.
	New-York, (West Forty-second St.)	....	5:30 A. M.
13	Belleville	7:00 A. M.	7:15 A. M.
28	Springfield	8:55 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
40	Plainfield	10:30 A. M.	10:40 A. M.
50	New-Brunswick	11:50 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
	DINNER.		
50	New-Brunswick	....	1:30 P. M.
60	Plainfield	2:40 P. M.	2:50 P. M.
72	Springfield	4:05 P. M.	4:20 P. M.
87	Belleville	5:50 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
100	New-York, (West Forty-second St.)	7:30 P. M.	....

As pacemakers for the run Carl Van Lengerke, "Charlie" Staubach, M. A. Heath, "Tom" Ward, and George C. Wheeler have been selected. Among the prominent riders already on the list of starters are the following:

P. Goldman and C. Pietzel, Williamsburg Wheelmen; George C. Wheeler, C. P. Staubach, R. G. Betts, J. Momenbacher, and R. H. Farrell, Manhattan Bicycle Club; Frederick Allen and G. H. Miller, Holyoke Bicycle Club, Holyoke, Mass.; M. A. Heath, Colonial Cyclers; W. C. M. Holtze, George Shannon, and G. Edwards, Prospect Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; P. Hellbach, W. Pilgrim, A. Strehan, H. Fressel, P. Balbach, T. Arcouet, and Henry Kahrs, Gramercy Wheelmen; L. Rauschkolt, Metropolis Wheelmen; C. De Spotte, Xavier Athletic Club; Tom Ward, Riverside Wheelmen; C. B. Lockwood, Yonkers Bicycle Club; A. E. Fulford and T. B. Perkins, Massachusetts Bicycle Club, Boston.

"Joe" Estoclet, Quaker City Wheelmen, Philadelphia; Carl Von Lengerke, South Orange Field Club Cyclers; F. F. Smith, Harlem Wheelmen; A. Aiden and Jordan L. Demorest, Monarch Wheelmen; Alex Friedsom, G. Bardanes, P. Bardanes, and Harry Meyer, Lincoln Wheelmen; L. B. Rouble and A. C. Anderson, Press Wheelmen; H. J. Roschi, C. L. Elmerdorf, A. N. Mouton, G. B. Behrens, and E. F. Mullard, Yorkville Wheelmen; A. C. J. Lefferts, D. C. Lusey, and Harry Whiton, Mercer County Wheelmen, Trenton, N. J.; G. F. Albertson, A. C. Knowles, C. F. Moan, and P. C. Hutchins, Hot Stuff Wheelmen; Harry Harper, E. J. Reynolds, and Louis Shatter, Triangle Wheelmen.

Entries may be sent to Secretary Stahl to-day at 9 East Eighth Street. The entrance fee is 50 cents.

FOR THE PATCHOGUE RACES.

Cyclists Entered to Compete To-day at the Summer Resort Track.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 26.—At Roe's track to-morrow afternoon the Patchogue Wheelmen will have their second race meet of the season. The entries indicate good sport, the list being as follows:

One Mile, for Novices.—James Schenck, A. J. Nye, Jr., Elbert Gurton, G. E. Wotony, H. M. Smith, Thomas Baldwin, L. G. Bach, James Eagan, E. M. Bassett, D. O. Conner, George Schofield, A. C. Williams, E. T. Christmas, Earl Bishop, Clarence Ruland, John Faubel.

Lane Mile Scratch.—H. K. Smith, J. R. Bennett, G. W. Miller, L. G. Bach, A. M. Stott, J. P. Warner, H. K. Roe, Nat Roe, Frank A. Munz.

One Mile, Handicap.—H. K. Smith, James Schenck, A. J. Nye, Jr., J. R. Bennett, O. L. Roche, L. G. Bach, James Eagan, F. Phannimiller, W. H. Spurge, D. O. Conner, A. M. Stott, J. P. Warner, H. K. Roe, Nat Roe, Carl Sanford, Jr., John Faubel, Frank A. Munz, H. B. Skidmore.

One Mile, Open Only to Patchogue Wheelmen.—Elbert Turton, F. Phannimiller, Clarence Ruland, J. Fred Flugrath, Jerome W. Ackerly.

Half-Mile Handicap.—H. B. Skidmore, Frank A. Munz, H. K. Smith, James Schenck, A. J. Nye, Jr., J. R. Bennett, Elbert Turton, F. Phannimiller, D. O. Conner, A. M. Stott, A. C. Williams, H. K. Roe, Nat Roe, Carl Sanford, Jr.

Two-Mile Handicap.—H. K. Smith, James Schenck, J. R. Bennett, O. L. Roche, G. W. Miller, F. Phannimiller, D. O. Conner, A. M. Stott, H. K. Roe, Nat Roe, Carl Sanford, Jr., John Faubel, F. A. Munz, H. B. Skidmore.

Five-Mile Handicap.—H. B. Skidmore, F. A. Munz, John Faubel, H. K. Smith, O. L. Roche, G. W. Miller, George Schofield, A. M. Stott, H. K. Roe, Nat Roe, Earl Bishop.

ZEIGLER IN GOOD FORM.

The Californian Wins the Hardest Race at Newark, Ohio.

NEWARK, Ohio, July 26.—The honors of to-day's race meet in the National Circuit, given by the Newark Cycle Association at the fair grounds track, belonged to Murphy, Zeigler, the little California demon; Tom Cooper of Detroit, little Earl Kiser of Dayton, Ohio, and F. C. Schrein of Toledo.

Summaries:

One Mile, 2:10 Class.—Class B—First prize, bicycle, $100; second prize, punch bowl, $80; third prize, mahogany dressing table, $50. Final Heat, Eight Starters—Tom Cooper of Detroit won; Eddy of Columbus second, L. A. Callahan, third, J. F. Bliss fourth. Time—2:48 1-5. L. C. Johnson, Ray MacDonald, W. F. Sims, A. I. Brown also ran.

Half-Mile Open, Class A.—F. C. Schiren, Toledo, won; E. D. McKeon, Greenville, second; Fred Mundhenck, Columbus, third. Time—1:12.

One-Mile Handicap, Class A.—E. D. McKeon, (30 yards.) won; C. Schrein, (scratch,) second; A. B. Ellis, Oberlin, (scratch,) third; H. H. McCreary, Newark, (100 yards,) fourth. Time—2:14 3-5.

Half Mile, Open, Class B.—First prize, bicycle, $100; second prize, cluster ring, $75; third prize, cluster stud, $25. Final Heat—Zeigler won, Bald second, Gardiner third, Jenney fourth. Time—1:14 2-5. Murphy, L. C. Johnson, Rigby, and Kiser also ran in the order named.

One Mile, Open, Class A.—Seven starters. F. Schrein, Toledo, won; P. M. Klinger second; E. D. McKeon, Greenville, third; W. J. Klinger, Greenville, fourth. Time—2:35.

One Mile, Handicap, Class B.—First prize, diamond ring or bicycle, $100; second prize, bicycle, $100; third prize, diamond, $35; fourth prize, value $10. Earl Kiser, (90 yards,) won; T. R. Eddy, (120 yards,) second; Simms, (40 yards,) third; L. C. Johnson, (50 yards,) fourth. Time—2:07 3-5.

One Mile Open, Class B.—First prize, diamond ring, $200; second prize, bicycle, $100; third prize, diamond stud, $40. C. M. Murphy won, Bald second, Gardiner third. Time—2.09 4-5.

RIVERSIDES' SPECIAL MEET.

Amateur and Professional Cyclists to Race To-day at the Beach.

That popular up-town club, the Riverside Wheelmen, will give their second special race meet this afternoon at the Manhattan Beach track. They have three events scheduled for Class A racers, and in conjunction with these will be run several events for professional riders. The combination ought to prove an attraction to those who admire cycle racing, and were it not for the unnecessary half-mile walk to the track after arrival on the grounds a big crowd of spectators could reasonably be expected. The entries for the amateur events follow:

One-Mile Scratch.—G. B. Smith and S. Brock, Liberty W.; H. Von Rodeck, Kings County W.; J. G. Johnson, Harlem W.; W. L. Darmer, New Jersey A. C., and C. M. Ertz, W. A. Brown, F. A. Nagel, J. T. Beam, Elmer Hodgson, C. K. Granger, E. A. Bofinger, T. J. Bell, James W. Tilford, W. A. Barbeau, G. B. Underhill, and F. F. Goodman, of the Riversides.

Half-Mile Handicap.—E. Hodgson, E. A. Bofinger, W. A. Brown, J. De P. Donn, F. S. Shinn, W. L. Darmer, J. T. Beam, F. A. Nagel, G. G. Reith, J. G. Johnson, L. Kirby, A. G. Brilie, G. H. Creegan, C. M. Ertz, C. K. Granger, G. B. Smith, O. Hedstrom, S. Brock, James W. Tilford, J. P. Williams, G. P. Griffiths, L. S. Frank, A. Garrigues, T. J. Bell, H. Von Rodeck, W. A. Barbeau, and G. B. Underhill.

For the five-mile handicap for professionals, the following have made entries: F. M. Dampman, H. C. Wheeler, Austin Crooks, P. J. Berlo, J. F. Starbuck, Conn Baker, Jay Eaton, I. E. Silvie, C. W. Ashinger, George S. Mershon, H. E. Bartholomew, Frederick St. Onge, George Cutter, R. P. McCurdy, R. H. Rumford, S. L. Cassidy, Thomas B. Buzzard, P. K. Manning, Alva Stewart, C. E. Kluge, H. Logan, A. S. Meikell, J. J. Gillen, Newton Grubb, Daniel Connolly, Peter Golden, Frank Mayo, Magnus Gross, Frederick Pellow, C. L. Stevens, George P. Kuhlke, E. C. Parker, Frank Waller, and E. A. Willis.

MONTCLAIR RACES POSTPONED.

The Times Medal for Novices Will Now Be Competed for on Aug. 10.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 26.—The races of the Montclair Wheelmen over the Valley Road course have been postponed, and will now be held on Saturday, Aug.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Sale of the Oregon Pacific Road at a Low Price Confirmed.

According to a dispatch received here yesterday from Salem, Oregon, the Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, against the Oregon Pacific Railway Company.

The Oregon Pacific Road, 140 miles in length, together with all the rolling stock, franchises, &c., was sold at public auction to A. B. Hammond of Missoula, Mon., for $100,000, to satisfy the claims of creditors, which amounted to many times this sum, and the sale was confirmed by the State Circuit Court. An appeal was taken, and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court. Mr. Hammond says that he will extend the road eastward, and make a transcontinental connection in Idaho or Wyoming.

Norman S. Bentley of 35 Broad Street, who was Vice President of the Oregon Pacific Road, and one of the appellants, said yesterday that the decision would be a heavy blow to the credit of the State. It was unprecedented, he said, for a court to confirm a sale for an amount less than the indebtedness incurred by the receiver it had appointed, which in this case was more than $1,000,000. He said that the lower court had announced, on Dec. 15, in refusing to confirm a previous sale for $200,000, that it would confirm no sale for less than $250,000, and that in reliance upon this assurance no higher bids had been put in against the purchasers by the other parties in interest at the sale, on Dec. 22, 1894.

Reading's June Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The June statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies was issued this afternoon. The gross receipts of the railroad were $1,726,730, and the gross expenses, $976,552. Net receipts from other sources were $61,108, making the month's profit $811,286. Total charges of $825,655 deducted from the profit leaves a deficit for the month of $14,365. Compared with June of last year the increase in the deficit is $166,641. The deficit of seven months of the fiscal year to date is $802,562, a decrease of $344,391 from the deficit of the corresponding period in 1894.

Gross receipts of the Coal and Iron Company were $1,473,521, and the gross expenses, $1,421,172. One-twelfth of current year's fixed charges, $85,000, deducted from the profit in mining, leaves a deficit for the month of $42,651. As compared with June, 1894, the increase in the deficit is $132,183. The deficit of the seven months of the fiscal year to date is $1,059,219, an increase of $206,875 over the deficit of the corresponding period last year.

President Reinhart's New Road.

J. W. Reinhart, Atchison's former President, is devoting his energies to the Chesapeake and Western Road, now under construction east and west from Harrisonburg, Va. Dispatches from the scene of his work yesterday reported that he had just inspected and accepted from contractors five miles of completed line west to a point beyond Dayton. The road is built on the latest standard, with eighty-pound steel rails and a superstructure for heavy equipment, and is heading by air line to the heart of the West Virginia coalfields. Work is pushed night and day. Construction work is proceeding satisfactorily between Elkton, Harrisonburg, and Monterey. Surveys are progressing, under four engineering corps, east of Elkton and west of Monterey. The Western Union Telegraph Company has secured a contract for the telegraph service, and is now erecting lines on sixty miles of railroad which are calculated to be finished and in operation in ninety days.

Rate-Making Plans Delayed.

Yesterday's meeting at the trunk line offices to receive the report of the committee that had been at work on a plan to maintain rates was attended by about forty railroad men. Among them, however, were only four Presidents. Since the matter requires the attention of the highest officers, an adjournment was taken to Aug. 15.

President Ingalls seemed confident that the Presidents would approve a binding agreement. He said that the strong disposition thus far manifested in that direction left little doubt of the result. After the Presidents, the Directors of the various roads will pass upon the plan, so that at the earliest it cannot be made operative much before October. The plan contemplates a Governing Board and three Commissioners to have exclusive rate-making power, the establishment of joint agencies as far as possible, and a clearing house for competitive business.

Award for Pennsylvania Company.

The suit of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the New-Jersey Connecting Railway Companies resulted yesterday afternoon, in Jersey City, in a verdict of $130,000. The litigation was begun six years ago to recover damages for the award of a right of way to the Connecting Railway Companies under the Pennsylvania's track, at Waldo Avenue. The companies could not agree on the amount due the Pennsylvania Company. A previous trial resulted in a verdict of $85,000 for the Pennsylvania Company, which appealed. Messrs. Vredenburgh and Garretson, who appeared for the Pennsylvania Company, would not say whether or not the verdict was satisfactory.

Rutland Directors Chosen.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 26.—At the annual meeting of the Rutland Railroad Company to-day, the old Board of Directors was unanimously re-elected, with 41,044 shares of stock voted on. The Directors are Percival W. Clement of Rutland, George H. Ball of Boston, John W. Stewart of Middlebury, Horace G. Young of Albany, Chester Griswold and David Willcox of New-York, Edgar Harding of Boston, Charles A. Walker of New-York, and Wallace C. Clement of Rutland. As there was not a quorum of Directors present, the board did not organize.

The Editors Declined to Sign.

From The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

The Georgia Weekly Press Association, in session last week, declined to sign a petition presented to the body requesting Gov. Atkinson to commute to life imprisonment Mrs. Nobles, under sentence of death for the murder of her husband. A number of members, however, expressed a willingness to attach their signatures as individuals to the petition.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Board, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for Examining Candidates for Promotion—Detail: Lieut. Col. John N. Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon; Capt. John M. Bannister, Assistant Surgeon; William H. Carter, Sixth Cavalry; James A. Irons, Twentieth Infantry; Lieut. Benjamin Alvord, Adjutant, Twentieth Infantry, Recorder.

—Transfers in the Infantry Arm in Effect Sept. 10—Lieut. Matt R. Peterson, from the Thirteenth Infantry to the Sixth Infantry, Company D; Lieut. Frank D. Ely, from the Sixth Infantry to the Thirteenth Infantry, Company D.

—Leaves of Absence—Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Twenty-third Infantry, one month.

Navy.

—Assistant Engineer W. C. Herbert has been ordered to duty at Cramps' Shipyard, Philadelphia, Aug. 1, as Assistant Inspector of Machinery.

—Ensigns Marbury Johnson, F. K. Hill, and Roger Welles have been ordered to examination for promotion at the Washington Navy Yard, Aug. 5.

—Ensign Yates Stirling, Jr., has been detached from the New-York, July 31, and ordered to the Thetis.

—Passed Assistant Engineer T. F. Carter has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea duty.

—Lieut. L. A. Bostwick has been detached from the Monterey and will take three months' leave.

—Ensign F. H. Clark has been ordered to the Columbia on the arrival of that ship at New-York.

—Gunner John Russell has been ordered before a retiring board at New-York, Aug. 1.

—Lieut. G. R. Clarke has been detached from the Essex and ordered to the Amphitrite.

—Lieut. J. N. Jordan has been detached from the Amphitrite and ordered to the Essex.

—Lieut. C. W. Ruschenberger has resigned from the navy, to take effect July 31.

—Lieut. E. B. Underwood has been ordered to the Naval Academy, Aug. 20.

—Ensign Edward Moale has been ordered to the Naval Academy, Aug. 7.

—The appointment of Acting Gunner E. J. Lossing has been revoked.

—Ensign O. P. Jackson has been ordered to the Montgomery, Aug. 5.

—Ensign A. A. McKetchan has been ordered to the New-York.

—Ensign F. L. Chadwick has been ordered to the Raleigh.

—Ensign J. L. Sticht has been ordered to the New-York.

DISMISSED BY THE EXCISE BOARD

Inspector Lion Discharged—Charges Against Leo Steinberger and W. J. Connelly Dismissed.

Excise Inspector Edward Lion was dismissed from the service by the Excise Board in executive session yesterday afternoon.

President Murray and Commissioner Harburger voted for dismissal. Commissioner Woodman voted against dismissal.

The charges against Inspector Leo Steinberger and ex-Inspector W. J. Connelly, now a clerk in the Excise Department, in connection with the same case, were dismissed by a unanimous vote.

The complainant against the men was William C. Rehm, who says he is a reformer, although not connected with any reform organization.

Rehm said that he received information that John Leibenow of 75 Second Avenue had paid Lion $20 to make a favorable report on an application for the transfer of a saloon license.

When the case was tried by the Excise Board last week, Leibenow testified that he paid Lion the $20. He said that Steinberger was present when he paid Lion some of the money.

Mrs. Liebenow, who was a witness, picked out Connelly as the man who was with Lion, but later she said that she was mistaken.

CHARLES WASSELF RELEASED

No Evidence of Forgery or Murder Against Him.

Charles Wasself, a Russian, twenty-four years old, whose last residence was 139 West Twenty-ninth Street, was discharged yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, where he was on trial for forgery.

Wasself was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court on June 3, and Justice Taintor held him for trial on an affidavit made by Edward Fairway of 226 Hudson Street. The affidavit alleged that on May 25 Wasself passed on Fairway a check for $50 on the National Shoe and Leather Bank, made out by John Johnson to the order of Alexander Ginsburg of 435 West Twenty-seventh Street. The indorsement was alleged to be a forgery.

Ginsburg was the instigator of the complaint against Wasself, who was suspected of being concerned in the murder mystery of Elsie Harris, at the Borden residence in West Fifty-seventh Street.

When Wasself was discharged yesterday, he was rearrested by Agent Brockway of the Elmira Reformatory, as he was leaving court. Assistant District Attorney Martine explained that Ginsburg caused Wasself to be sent to the reformatory three years ago on a charge of larceny. Ginsburg, some time later, caused the release of the young man, and took him back in his employ. Wasself's employer shortly after had Wasself sent back to the reformatory after being arrested for grand larceny. Again the employer sought to gain Wasself's release on parole.

The reformatory authorities refused the request, and when the young man served out his time, he went to work in Brooklyn. He soon went back to the employ of Ginsburg. The later caused Wasself's arrest on suspicion of being concerned in the Harris murder, and then brought up the charge of forgery.

Canadian Cattle in Belgium.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Mail and Empire.

The offer of the Belgian Government to admit cargoes of Canadian live cattle on trial during the months of October, November, and December may be fruitful of the most beneficial results. If no cases of pleuro-pneumonia be found in the animals landed during that period, the Belgian embargo is to be withdrawn. The privilege of disembarking our cattle at the ports of Antwerp and Ostend would in itself be an important gain. It would probably be worth more to us than it was when we formerly enjoyed it, as then cattle from the United States were as free to land as were cattle from Canada. If the embargo be withdrawn as against Canadian cattle alone, the effect must be to throw into our hands the larger part of Belgium's import demand. That commercial acquisition would add some good, solid figures to our yearly trade returns. But the possibilities of this offer are not all bound up in the Belgian market. Our cattle's health being vindicated by Belgium, Britain could not in fairness deny us another investigation. The result of another would be likely to open the British market again.

Pleading Without Indictment.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle Telegraph.

There should be no doubt about the legality of the new practice in criminal courts of allowing jail prisoners to plead guilty without indictment, now that the carefully prepared opinion by Judge White has been handed down. This statement of the case reviews the criminal practice from early days in England, and the safeguards established to guarantee an impartial trial to accused persons. No person can be compelled to go on trial for an indictable offense until a grand jury has decided that there is sufficient evidence with which to proceed. If a prisoner waives his right to a finding by a grand jury, surely no injustice is done him. He can have it if he is innocent, or even if, being guilty, he prefers the regular routine in the hope of escape through some technicality. The new practice is an excellent one for the cases to which it is applicable, and the wonder is that it was not put into use before.

Furnished Rooms.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

20TH ST., 101, C.O.R. 4th A.V.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; breakfast optional; references.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; city reference. 245 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid or nurse; best city reference from present employer. 222 Madison Av.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; Protestant; is excellent cook and laundress; very quick at work; meals on time; country preferred. 239 West 27th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; city or country; seven years' reference. B. P., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook, with best references; in a private family. J. P., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK—GARDENER.—By an old German couple; wife understands housework, husband good gardener; low wages. Krug, 28 West 63d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German as first-class maid to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker; city references. Address B. B., 270 West 34th St.

MAID, &c.—By French maid and seamstress; excellent hairdresser and packer; would travel. Parisian, 1,242 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a young Danish woman as nurse for one or two children; or as chambermaid or waitress in small family. Care Miss Creamer, Woman's Exchange, Morristown, N. J.

NURSE.—By young colored woman as first-class nurse, waitress, or chambermaid. 55 West 9th St., postal.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—First-class; can furnish good English and city references; present employer can be seen. F. C., 109 East 24th St.

Couchmen.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—30; temperate; understands horses, carriages, and lawns; can milk; willing and obliging; best references. H. W., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; age, 27; married; one child; medium size; city or country; A1 references. H. C., 8 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—Young man; single; 27; city or country; best city reference. Healey, Box 866 Times Up Town.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables under glass and outdoors; care lawns; planting and improving grounds; references. Gardener, Box 49, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

COOK and BAKER.—By a first-class workman for restaurant, hotel, or institution. Munnich, 809 Broome St.

FARMING.—By a young man with a Protestant family; is thoroughly experienced in farming; references. Thomas Joy, 103 East 84th St.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

Terrified by a New Sensation.

From Harper's Round Table.

Auntie was a Southern mammy who had come North with the family she was born in, for the first time in her life. The sights and peculiarities of the Northern people, strange to her eyes, caused her a great deal of trouble and confusion, and also provoked much mirth. Now Auntie had seen but little ice in the South, and one very warm day she addressed her young Missus: "Lor', chile, I's dot a powerful headdake."

"Why, Auntie, I'll get you some ice," which the young lady did, telling her to put some in a handkerchief around her head, and take a small piece in her mouth.

Auntie started to do as she was directed, but evidently overdid it, for in a short time she burst into the dining room, shouting: "Missee, I's frizzed, I's gwine ter die. Gim me some hot water, quick, befo' I's a dead mammy."

"Why, what on earth is the matter, Auntie?"

After a great deal of trouble, the following explanation was given:

"I's done swallow dat piece of ice as youse tole me, an' it stuck in my chest, an' den it began ter freeze all my cheat, an' I done feel it er reachin' for my heart. Dat settled it sure 'nough. Nothin' would stop that freezin' till I swallered de hot water ter melt it. Yes, I'se better now, but I don' want no more ob dat ice."

Had No Terrors.

From The Boston Budget.

A young minister settled over a small country parish was instructed by his parishioners to procure a piano for their use. He did so, telling the dealer to charge the bill for rental to the Secretary of the parish. When the bill amounted to $25, the society being unable to pay it, as well as the salary of the pastor, the music dealer dunned the minister for the money, telling him that he assumed the responsibility. The latter replied that he never assumed the responsibility of another, having all he could do to pay his own bills, whereupon the dealer threatened to sue him.

A short time after, our friend received a letter from a New-York collection agency, to which, as well as several following, he paid no attention, until the following short but definite letter came:

"Dear Sir: Unless you remit at once we shall publish you all over the country as a Delinquent Debtor."

To which he replied:

"Gentlemen: Ever since I entered the ministry I have been struggling for the title of D. D. Go ahead."

The Practical Girl.

From The Washington Star.

"Do you not believe," he murmured just at that instant, when the moon sent a long bar of silver across the water; when the song of the breakers attuned itself to the rhythm of heart throbs; when nature was all that is mystical and melodious, "Do you not believe that we could walk through life together, hand in hand?"

"Y—yes, Harold, dear," replied the girl, who has been proposed to before. "We might walk it. But I think it would be better to save up enough money to pay car fare once in a while."

The Misfortune of Socrates.

From Harper's Bazar.

First Athenian Student—I wonder how Socrates ever happened to marry that shrewish Xanthippe, anyhow?

Second Athenian Student—Well, I'll tell you what I heard. You see, the old gentleman is so absent-minded—always has his head full of the mysteries of the universe, and so on—that when he made up his mind to propose, he called on the wrong girl, and didn't find out his mistake until it was too late.

Better Natured at Long Range.

From The Chicago Record.

"Men are odd creatures."

"What now?"

"You know how cross old Bondclipper is when a man goes into his office and asks him a civil question?"

"Yes."

"Well, Sir, he'll walk back to the end of the office and answer a fool telephone message without a complaint."

Warranted.

From The New-Rochelle Life.

Daughter—Mamma, if I must write to Mr. Brown about his extortionate bill, should I say "Dear Mr. Brown?"

Mamma—Certainly, in the circumstances.

A Recommendation.

From Texas Siftings.

Mrs. Nervus—I want a good girl. Now, is this girl you recommend capable?

Agent (pityingly)—Why, Ma'am, that girl is capable of anything.

His Own Accuser.

From Profitable Advertising.

A man who says the world is wholly bad shows how he is spending his time.

Hotels.

LARGEST AND FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Hotel Majestic,

Central Park, West 71st and 72d Streets, New-York.

SUITES OF ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, WITH MODERN APPOINTMENTS, MAY NOW BE ENGAGED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
ALSO A FEW UNFURNISHED SUITES.
American or European Plan.

This hotel offers cool and luxurious accommodations during the Summer months to tourists and gentlemen whose families may be sojourning at distant Summer resorts. Its accessibility and quiet elegance have secured for it the patronage of the best people.

Situated where guests may enjoy beautiful views of the Hudson River and Central Park, now attired in its Summer splendor; it is but one block from the Broadway cable, Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated railroads, facilitating quick communication with the lower part of the city.

New-York at this point is recognized as a formidable competitor of the modern Summer resort, cooled as it is by the breezes from the park and river.

The Private Rustic Gardens on the roof are for the use of guests and their friends, who are entertained nightly by the Russian orchestra.

At the MAJESTIC you are isolated from and may escape the heat and bustle of the city and yet remain in touch therewith, thus combining the privileges of the metropolis with the delights of the country. In its size, location, and appointments it is without a peer, and will well repay a visit of inspection. For terms and illustrated booklet, address

R. H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

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NEW-YORK PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
10 EAST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Certificate admits to many colleges and scientific schools and to all professional schools without further examination. Laboratories. Illustrated announcement mailed on application to Secretary.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

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The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Students begin any time; open all Summer.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New-York.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDner's Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

Instruction—Country Schools.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful, beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
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MISS C. E. MASON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 28th year begins Sept. 18.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW-YORK.
For particulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.
S. C. JONES, C. E., Supt., Cornwall, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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THE GEORGE,
BLACK ROCK BEACH, CONN.
90 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK. Trains hourly. BORDERING ON THE MOST PICTURESQUE BAY ON THE SOUND. Driving, bathing, bowling, fishing, and all Summer amusements. A SELECT RESORT AT MODERATE RATES. SPECIAL RATES TO YOUNG MEN.
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YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. Furnished Cottages to Rent.
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7 MILES FROM LONG BRANCH.
OPENS JUNE 27, 1895.
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New-Philadelphia and Annex.
4 Ocean Pathway, one door from the ocean. Superior Chef.

THE LANGDON,
Ocean Grove, N. J.; directly on ocean front.
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ASBURY PARK, N. J.
COLEMAN HOUSE.
Directly on the beach. Open Thursday, June 27.
For rates, diagrams, and information address
T. P. WALSH, Chief Clerk,
The Coleman House, Asbury Park, N. J.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address.
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THE BREXTON, OCEAN AV., CAPE MAY.
Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements. Mrs. J. A. MYERS.

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To Let—A hunting lodge, by the month or through the season; $500. Kennels, boxes, riding shed, golf links, turf track, good field for polo. A killing pack of beagles, 1,000 acres preserve, stocked, and services of the master, who has six extra rooms at his house. The lodge has hot water, heat, ice, vegetables, milk, stable attendance, and railroad service comprised. Address Box 83, Altamont, Albany County.

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ORIENTAL HOTEL.
The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
AND COTTAGES,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND. NOW OPEN.
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SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.
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Unbounded success of the new and fashionable Summer resort opened this season at Edgemere, L. I., between Arverne and Wave Crest, sixteen miles from New-York. Patronized by the best people. Guests charmed with its refined and abundant hospitality. Surf and still water bathing in perfection; fifty private baths. Boating, fishing—everything that makes seaside life delightful, socially and otherwise. Open till October. For circular address
A. E. DICK, Edgemere, Long Island.

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On the Atlantic, forty-five minutes from New-York, via Long Island Railroad; strictly first-class hotel at reasonable rates; special terms by the week.
Address or telegraph.
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HOTEL ARVERNE,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND.
H. H. YARD, Proprietor.
Send for descriptive pamphlets.

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PROSPECT HOUSE.
Now open. Most charming resort within 100 miles of New-York. Bathing, boating, and fishing unexcelled. Refurnished and electric lighted throughout.
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Fine bathing, boating, fishing; bathhouses on the premises; fine orchard. Send for circular.

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Sea Cliff, L. I.; new house, new furnishings; electric lights; table the best; bathing; boating, fishing; terms, $10 to $20.

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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
LAUREL HOUSE. Special rates for July.
THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE CATSKILLS. Electric bells, baths, and all improvements. CONCERTS DAILY. 3 minutes from R.R. station. Under management of J. R. PALMER, of PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

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14th season; accommodation for 200; elevation, 1,850 ft; scenic beauties; perfect sanitation; water absolutely pure; amusement hall, bowling alley. JAS. M. CANNANE, Hunter, N. Y.

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On the mountains, 1,644 ft. elevation; 20th season; table first-class; billiards, bowling alley; good livery. Address M. C. VAN PELT, Hunter, N. Y.

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Catskill Mountains. Strictly first-class; accommodates 100; rates, $8 to $15 a week.
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PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

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European Applications of Sulphur Water; Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

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Under new management. Remodeled. Cottages to rent by season or month. Finest boating, fishing, and hunting. Send for circular. Address JOHN J. DALY, Raquette Lake Post Office, Hamilton County, N. Y.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
near Lake George. Dry mountain air, beautiful scenery, all amusements, excellent cuisine, moderate rates. S. T. BIRDSALL, Prop., Glen Lake, N. Y.

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.
ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.
6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.
HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M. and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.
ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.
BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City,G.C.S.,8:33A.M.,6:25 P.M.; arrive6:40PM,6:25AM,and,viaChateaugay,11:05AM
DEL MONTE, Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.
RIVERSIDE INN, Lve N.Y.8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar.6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE. Lve N.Y.,G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y.8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar.7:10PM,7 & 11:30AM.
WHITEFACE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.
RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leaves New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
SARANAC INN, D.W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P.M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.
WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 8:30 A.M.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, NY—W.M.F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.
9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.
6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.
6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Trains leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:30 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.
7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain, leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette, and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.
This house is located in the best of the Adirondacks amid some of the grandest scenery. Elevation, 2,040 feet. Good fishing and hunting. Stages and mail daily. Telegraph office in house. Railroad station, four miles.
GARDINER & GEORGE, Props.,
Post Office address Cascadeville, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
Leland House and Cottages,
SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
THIS POPULAR RESORT WILL OPEN JUNE 25. Baseball grounds, fine trout fishing, bathing, boating, bass and trout fishing. Circulars at The Outlook, 13 Astor Place.
C. T. LELAND, Manager.

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Watch Rock Hotel and Cottages,
ON SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
Manifestly the ideal location of the mountains. Unexcelled cuisine, and every attraction essential to a well-kept and equipped hotel. Special rates to families and young men.
GEO. CECIL, Prop.,
Adirondack, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
THE MANSION HOUSE,
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Under new management; strictly first-class; moderate prices. Circulars, etc., of CHARLES A. FERRISS, Manager.

ROCKY POINT INN.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

SULLIVAN COUNTY.
THE KAUNEONGA, WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN Co.; opens June 29. Write to J. H. MARTIN.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PAXINOSA INN
EASTON, PENN.
Direct trolley connection. Special rates for Sunday, including fares, at Railroad ticket offices. For terms, address
JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

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VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
2,500 feet elevation in the Great Virginia Mountains. An all season climate.
Mild Spring, Cool Summer, Delightful Fall.
Most complete bathing establishment in America.
Bath attendants from the best European baths. Baths from Flowing Hot Springs—hot vapor, hot air, hot spout, (the most curative bath known,) needle, spray, electric, massage, &c.
One night's ride, via the Chesapeake and Ohio Route. Leave New-York 5 P. M., arrive Springs 8 A. M. Sleeping and Dining Cars.
Full information at C. & O. offices, 379 and 1,623 Broadway, New-York, or by addressing FRED STERRY, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

WANT HELP?
Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.
VERMONT AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN TIME TABLE.
9 A. M. via Springf'd Div except Sun. 6:40 A.M via Troy. Daily except Sun. via Spring'f'd 6:25 P. M., via Troy.
GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER Lvs. G. C. S. d'ly except Sun. with parlor cars for Brandon, Orwell, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, Waterbury, Montpelier, Randolph, Milton, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate Springs. Trains lve. G. C. S. daily with parlor cars and sleepers, for above points. Connection made at Burlington and Rouse's Point with steamer for all Summer resorts on North Islands of Lake Champlain.
LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE, SALISBURY, VT.—Trains leave G. C. S. 9 and 9:40 A. M. 4 and 6:25 P. M. Arrive 2:53 A. M., 5:22 P. M.
EAGLE INN, ORWELL, VT. F. B. KIMBALL.—Leave Grand Central Station 9 A.M., 9:40 A.M. Arrive 6 P.M. Special rates for September. Book on application.
LAKE ST. CATHERINE HOUSE,
Wells, Vt., among Green M

IT MAY BE CROWLEY'S YEAR

Dream of a Lockport Republican Who Opposes the Machine.

HOPES TO BE A STATE SENATOR

Only Fear He Has Is that the "Other Fellows" May Defeat Him by Money—Brisk Fight in Niagara.

BUFFALO, July 26.—The political fortunes of Richard Crowley of Lockport look bright again. Nothing better describes his experiences in Niagara County Republican politics than the comparison with a man climbing up a steep and slippery roof, and being shunted back to the eaves by the hand of a supposed friend just when he has attained the gable. Mr. Crowley has not been able in ten years to get astride of the gable and take a good, long breath, though he has had the satisfaction of keeping a lot of other fellows off.

The fight this year for the Senatorship for the district composed of Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Livingston, and Wyoming Counties is involved with the usual contest for the control of the County Committee and the delegates to the State Convention, and the machine, led by Major James Low and Col. Timothy E. Ellsworth, is divided against itself, so that the ascendency of the Crowley faction is indicated. Mr. Crowley twice has elected a majority of the delegates in the county, and seemed to have won the organization, but each time money has beaten him. On the last occasion he had a clear majority of 1 in the County Committee, but the machine bought the control away from him.

Mr. Crowley is a tactician, but the other people have the money, and know best how to use it.

In order to hold the delegates for the Senatorship, Mr. Crowley has raised up a host of candidates, each of whom is a trusted man, and will make way for Crowley's choice when the boss shall say the word. In Genesee County Henry F. Tarbox is his candidate. In Orleans he has Mark Phillips and Stanley E. Filkins; in Lockport he is himself a candidate, and in Niagara Falls he has put up Charles E. Cromley, a well-known lawyer. Ex-Assemblyman John Clark also stands as a Crowley candidate.

The machine men have followed suit, all becoming candidates themselves. Col. Ellsworth, Major Low, ex-Postmaster John E. Merrit, and Eugene Cary of Niagara Falls all are in the race, but, outside of Niagara County, the machine is weak, and Crowley is likely to capture Orleans, Genesee, and Livingston Counties.

The machine has been weakened by the defection of Chairman Edward Hatch of the County Committee, Willard E. Cobb, and "Boss" Ferren, who has become quite a power in Niagara County in the last year. Crowley's friends, who have been loyal to him in his defeats for so many years, are confident now that he will "come out on top." It is a hard guess whether it will be a Platt or an anti-Platt victory. In Niagara County the machine is always Platt, no matter whether Crowley has it or the Ellsworth-Low faction.

Crowley is not a pronounced man either way but he is a decidedly hot Morton man, having known Gov. Morton intimately in his public life as State Senator, Congressman, and United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New-York. Gov. Morton is said to have expressed deep regret in 1891 when a syndicate of cheap politicians beat Crowley out of the nomination for Congress. Crowley got his satisfaction by beating the Republican candidate by 1,500; the "knife" being used freely all through Niagara County. It is still a boast of Crowley's friends that no delegate to that convention who voted against Crowley has been elected to any public office since.

Strangely enough, both factions will support Judge Alva A. Potter for Justice of the Supreme Court. He is Col. Ellsworth's partner, but Mr. Crowley is content that the delegates should go for him, although if he should be nominated the probabilities are that the Senatorship will go to some other county than Niagara.

DISCONTENT IN SARATOGA COUNTY.

Republicans Not at All Pleased with the Nominations at Ballston Spa.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 26.—While there is apparent harmony in the Republican ranks in Saratoga County, it is merely superficial, and the fact exists that there is considerable dissension, and that it gradually is becoming serious.

The result of the County Convention, held at Ballston Spa this week, is not acceptable to a large number of those whose votes will be sought at the November election.

Democrats are watching closely the course of events, and, despite the large Republican majority in the county, already feel assured that, with a good ticket, they will meet with a fair measure of success. Republicans naturally differ with them, but at the same time are unable to conceal their uneasiness.

Aside from mere party issues, there are several local matters that certainly will weave themselves into the campaign, and they will have a tendency to assist in lowering the Republican majority. An unusual amount of bad feeling was engendered in the fight between Senator Harvey J. Donaldson of Ballston Spa and ex-State Committeeman Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga Springs for delegates to the Senatorial Convention. Out of ninety delegates in the convention Brackett secured sixty-four, which practically snowed under Donaldson.

The Senator, keenly feeling his defeat, sought to place a verbal wreath on the head of Brackett, but figuratively there was no fragrance to the withered flowers. Of course, Brackett facetiously responded in a few terse sentences, having no appreciable weight, and the gullible ones on the back seats mistook the exchange of bouquets as an evidence of harmony.

Senator Donaldson and Sheriff Frank Jones, who head one faction, are naturally disgruntled, and will not expend much force in supporting the ticket. The convention, in renominating Assemblyman Charles H. McNaughton of Schuylerville, may not have realized that in doing so it created another weak spot in the ticket. He is the brother-in-law of Delcour S. Potter of Glens Falls, formerly of Schuylerville, and is believed to be under his political influence and control.

Many are of the opinion that the convention committed another political error in renominating Surrogate Elias H. Peters of Saratoga Springs, who has enjoyed the emoluments of this office for eighteen years. Mr. Peters's claim for the office was that by reason of his long tenure he had become incapacitated for obtaining a livelihood at anything else. Possibly this may be so, but many Republicans argue that this was not a sufficient cause for his renomination.

What also excited the surprise and amazement of many was the renomination of District Attorney John Person of Ballston Spa. About the only plea in his favor was that it was the custom to give the District Attorney at least two terms. While most of his predecessors have gained a wide reputation while in office, the same hardly can be said of him.

The convention also renominated Coroners Varney and Hudson. The whole proceedings were forced through with machine rapidity, without any proper regard for the wishes of the Republicans in the twenty towns of the county, and the consequence is that a quiet reaction has set in, which will not fail to gain momentum as the campaign shall progress. The Democrats have before them a most excellent opportunity to win political laurels in Saratoga County.

MR. MALBY WOULD BE A SENATOR.

Coming Soon to See Mr. Platt—Work for a Larger State Committee.

George R. Malby of St. Lawrence County, is expected to come to New-York within a day or two to see ex-Senator Platt with reference to the Senatorial fight in his district. Mr. Malby wants the Republican nomination. The district is composed of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties. Senator Fred D. Kilburn of Franklin has the delegates from that county. He does not want them himself, for he prefers to be Bank Examiner—a position for which he will be eligible Jan. 1. Whether he throws his strength to Mr. Malby or to some other, depends largely on what terms Mr. Malby can make with Mr. Platt.

Mr. Malby's coming to New-York is significant chiefly as an indication of the complete domination which "Boss" Platt has over the politicians who want office.

Mr. Malby used to be a Platt man. He wore the Platt collar until he was kept out of the Speaker's chair by the Tioga man last Winter, and then he became the leader of the little handful of anti-Platt men in the Assembly, joined the State Club and was listed as one of those, who, like Mr. Fassett, had wearied of the galling chains.

When it was announced some time ago that Mr. Kilburn wanted to be Bank Examiner, Mr. Malby declared his ambition for a seat in the Senate. He has a considerable following in St. Lawrence County, although it is said there is an element against him. This is due, in part, to geographical considerations. The town of Gouverneur is ambitious, and would like to be the home of a statesman or two having office.

If Mr. Malby can command Mr. Kilburn's followers in Franklin County, he would be tolerably sure of the nomination. Mr. Kilburn was in town to see Mr. Platt last Sunday. Some other politicians who want to avoid the trouble that would come from a free-for-all fight, have seen Mr. Platt since, and Mr. Malby has been advised that if he wants the nomination it would be a good thing to come down and "talk things over." He may be in the city to-day. All of which goes to show that the Platt machine is working much as it did in old times.

The informal committee which is trying to defeat Mr. Platt's control of the State Committee by enlarging it to 150 members is keeping up its fight. A fresh circular has been sent out, in which an appeal is made for all who want to make the committeee "thoroughly representative" to send in a signed statement to that effect. The circular is calculated to appeal to Republicans in those counties in which no member of the State Committee now resides. There are thirty-five of these, counting Fulton and Hamilton as one.

It is said Cornelius N. Bliss, Chairman of this anti-Platt committee, is not going to Europe for the present, but is to remain here and keep up the fight. When he sent in his resignation from the County Committee he intended to go some time in August. The recent circular is signed by Mr. Bliss, Gen. Horace Porter, William Brookfield, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Adelbert H. Steele, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, and Henry W. Cannon of New-York; C. A. Moore of Kings, Edgar R. Jewett of Erie, S. T. Russell and Titus Sheard of Herkimer, George West of Saratoga, George A. Streeter of Fulton, W. H. Robertson of Westchester, Danforth E. Ainsworth of Oswego, James B. Paddon and H. J. Cookinham of Oneida, C. S. Cole of Steuben, and John W. Dwight of Tompkins.

The circular says:

"Every county should be directly represented upon the State Committee, and it is proposed, instead of having one representative from every Congressional district and an Advisory Committee, to enlarge the State Committee to 150. * * * If it should be considered that this would make an excessive membership, another proposition may be adopted which will give every county representation. Thus we would have a committee which is thoroughly in touch with every Assembly district, (or county,) and under this plan there would be little if any danger of bossism within the Republican Party of the Empire State."

BREACH WAS NOT HEALED.

Madison and Oswego County Republicans Fail to Agree.

OSWEGO, July 26.—The adjourned conference of the Republicans of the new Thirty-seventh Senatorial District, consisting of Oswego and Madison Counties, to settle the question of representation in the Senatorial Convention was held at Oneida to-day, and, as The New-York Times predicted on Tuesday, came to naught.

The more important persons present were George B. Sloan, County Judge Stowell, Sheriff W. H. Selleck, P. W. Cullinan, Fish Commissioner H. H. Lyman, H. R. Carrier, Jr., Game Protector M. C. Worth, and John S. Parsons of Oswego; T. M. Costello, Altmar; Senator Stapleton, Morrisville; L. R. Nash, E. W. Cushman, J. W. Welch of Hamilton; W. S. Leste and J. M. Goldstein of Oneida; C. W. Dexter of Munnsville, Milton Delano, I. L. Roberts, and A. O. Briggs of Canastota; Assemblyman L. R. Kern of De Ruyter, M. H. Kily, J. H. Rouse of Cazenovia, and D. B. Stillman of Brookfield.

The conference lasted all the afternoon. Madison demanded equal representation or none at all. Oswego demanded that the representation be based upon the Republican vote, which would enable Oswego County to control the convention.

Senator Stapleton made a speech, in which he declared that Oswego County was obeying the order of Thomas C. Platt, and said that Madison would not consent to be foreclosed.

The breach between the factions was widened by the conference, and there is bitter feeling.

Next Friday the Madison County representatives will meet to determine if they shall take the matter to the Supreme Court or the State Committee. The next meeting of the Senatorial Committee of both counties will be held in Oswego Aug. 16.

ALBANY IN LINE FOR PLATT.

Opponents of the Tioga Statesman Badly Beaten in Primaries.

ALBANY, July 26.—Albany County will send a full Platt delegation to the Republican Convention this year unless an anti or two slip in through accidents.

The town and city conventions to-night elected 160 delegates to the Assembly district conventions, which will be held to-morrow. Of this number not to exceed two dozen are known to be anti-organization men.

The anti-Platt men feel sore to-night over the showing they have made, and do not care to discuss matters. The primaries last night and the conventions to-night insure the return of William Barnes, Jr., to the State Committee without opposition.

FELL OFF THE DOCK, CALLAHAN SAYS

Nevertheless He Was Fined $10 for Jumping Off the Bridge.

"King" Callahan, who jumped off the Brooklyn Bridge last Monday, was fined $10 in the Tombs Police Court yesterday by Magistrate Brann.

Callahan was brought to court by Bridge Policeman Farrell, who tried to have him discharged without a complaint. He told the Magistrate that he could not identify the bridge jumper.

"Why, the newspapers gave the names of several witnesses of the jump," said Magistrate Brann, angrily. "You could not have tried very hard to make out a case against him. Why did you arrest him at all?"

"Well, I arrested Callahan," stammered the policeman, "because his clothes were wet; and then he said he jumped off the bridge for a wager of $1,700."

"Make the complaint on the strength of his admission," said the Magistrate.

When Callahan was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct, Magistrate Brann said to him:

"You are charged with jumping off the Brooklyn Bridge."

"Oh, no," said Callahan; "I fell off the dock."

"You're a fake jumper, then?"

"Well, yes; that's it, I suppose," answered Callahan.

"I'll have to fine you $10," said the Court.

As Callahan paid the money he said to Farrell: "Why didn't you keep your promise? If you had kept your mouth shut about the $1,700, as you said you would, I'd be in $10."

SHE PULLED OUT HIS WHISKERS

Policeman Smith Has a Painful Experience with a Drunken Woman.

Policeman Smith of the Charles Street Station had a painful, but to some who saw him an amusing experience with a drunken woman from Brooklyn named Julia Phinney, whom he had arrested Thursday night. He took her before Magistrate Deuel, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning. There she was committed to the workhouse.

While taking the woman back to prison the policeman tried to stop her singing, and as a result she pulled a handful of hair from his face, and destroyed the symmetry of flowing beard, of which Smith is said to have been pardonably proud.

The policeman took the woman and the handful of hair back to court and asked the Magistrate what he could do about it.

"Well," said the Magistrate, thoughtfully, "I have already sent the woman to the workhouse, so I don't see what I can do to her. You might take your whiskers home, or maybe the Police Board can do something for you. It looks as if you would either have to shave or else wait till they grow out again."

Smith went away again with the prisoner, and not in a very happy frame of mind.

He Will Preach in Freehold.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 26.—The Rev. Theodore Heisig, who six months ago resigned the pastorate of the Parmly Memorial Baptist Church, has accepted a call from the Baptist Church at Freehold, N. J. He will enter upon his new duties Aug. 1.

FOR A MAMMOTH STORE

Work on the Site of Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s Sixth Avenue Building.

IT WILL BE FIREPROOF AND SAFE

Excavations Are Almost Completed and Many Contracts Have Been Made for Construction.

Work on the site of the mammoth building that is being erected for Siegel, Cooper & Co. on the east side of Sixth Avenue, between Eighteenth Street and Nineteenth Street, is progressing rapidly, and already the foundations of the structure, which will be the largest, most commodious, and perfectly appointed department store in the city, are nearly completed. The building will have a frontage of 184 feet on Sixth Avenue, taking in the entire face of the block, and running thence 460 feet on Eighteenth Street and Nineteenth Street.

Possession of the old buildings on the larger portion of the site was obtained May 1, and the work of demolition was commenced immediately. The excavations for the substantial foundations were begun just as soon as the materials of the old buildings were removed. The leases of four buildings on the eastern end of the site on Eighteenth Street do not expire until Aug. 1, but the tenants vacated the premises several days ago, and the old dwellings are now in process of demolition. Work will be continued day and night until these structures are razed. The work of excavation will then be at once extended to the lots which they now occupy.

There are four buildings on the corner of Eighteenth Street, and Sixth Avenue still occupied by tenants who hold leases that will not expire until the 1st of May, 1896. Siegel, Cooper & Co., therefore, cannot obtain possession of them to demolish them until the expiration of the leases. William Rose, the legal representative of the firm, has been in negotiation with the tenants for the purpose of obtaining immediate possession of these small buildings, and has offered handsome bonuses for the unexpired leases, but they have demanded such exorbitant sums of money to give up the leases, amounting in the aggregate to over $100,000, that Mr. Rose would not accede to their demands, and the negotiations have ceased. A real estate agent who occupied the end building furthest from the corner demanded $8,000 to give up his lease, but his demand was refused.

No further attempt will be made to obtain possession of these buildings on the corner. The work on the large building will not be delayed by the obstinacy of the lessees of these smaller structures. It will be prosecuted according to the plans without reference to this corner, except that all the materials for making the structure a complete one will be ready by the time the leases expire. There will be ample time from May 1 to complete this corner with the rest of the structure. It is expected that the great building will be completed and ready for occupancy on Sept. 1, 1896.

Immediately after the old buildings were removed Patrick Norton, to whom had been awarded the contract for clearing the site and excavating for the foundations, began work. There was a great deal of rock blasting to be done, and this somewhat delayed the prosecution of the work. In excavating for the solid brick piers on which the building will rest, water was struck along the Sixth Avenue front, and in places toward Fifth Avenue, but these difficulties have been overcome and the work has been prosecuted with great vigor. Over 50,000 cubic yards of dirt has already been removed from the lots.

The contract for the mason and brick work for the foundations and cellar bottom was awarded to Charles T. Wills, May 23, and so rapidly has this work been prosecuted that the foundations are nearly all completed.

Over 100 piers of solid brick-work, capped with granite blocks, have been placed in position, and are ready for the setting of the iron columns.

On the Sixth Avenue front, immediately under the main entrance and the tower four large piers of solid brick-work, 10 feet by 10 feet, have been built, which are to be capped with massive blocks of granite to sustain the great weight which will be superimposed upon them. The piers are below the cellar bottom, and heavy iron columns will be set upon them.

The contractor for the foundation is the man who built the foundations for the American Surety Building at Broadway and Cedar Street.

The contract for the iron work has been awarded to Milliken Brothers, and that for the mason work, cut stone, fireproofing materials, terra cotta, and polished stone work has been given to the Probst Construction Company. The specifications for the work calls for the best materials and the highest class of workmanship. The contract for the carpenter work will be given out next week, and all that will then remain to be contracted for will be the plumbing, elevators, electric plant, painting, &c.

Mr. Delemos of Delemos & Cordes, the architects in charge of the construction of the building, said yesterday that the work on the structure as far as it had progressed had been done in the most satisfactory manner.

The building will be six stories high except on the four corners, where it will be extended to seven stories. Over the main entrance will be an ornamental tower, the apex of which will be 235 feet above the curb. The building will be constructed in the most approved manner and all the resources of scientific building and every appliance known to modern builders will be utilized to make it the finest structure of its kind in the United States, he said.

It will be made as absolutely fireproof and as safe in case of an outbreak of fire as a building can be made. No expense will be spared to achieve this object, and no consideration of any kind will be allowed to stand in its way.

In the erection of the building not only the most exacting regulations of the Department of Buildings in regard to safety will be complied with, but in addition the most stringent requirements of the New-York Fire Underwriters will be fulfilled.

"It is the aim of the constructors of this building," said Mr. Delemos, "to take every precaution for the safety of the shoppers, so that they may feel as safe in the store as though they were in their own homes. Besides the commodious elevators in the building, there will be eight wide stairways, constructed of fireproof materials, to facilitate the movement of those in the building should the elevators be not sufficient for the purpose, or if, for some reason, they cannot be utilized.

"A great deal of money will be spent and a good deal of space will be sacrificed in the endeavor to secure the comfort and safety of those who visit the store, as well as those who will be employed in the building.

"An elaborate system of sprinklers will be put in for the purpose of checking a fire almost as soon as it starts. All the iron columns used in the construction of the building will be incased in cement, so as to render them impervious to the effects of heat in case of fire. All the foundations will be completed by the end of August, and then the work of construction will be continued rapidly and without interruption."

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.'S NEW STORE.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—John Hacket, fifty years old, was thrown from the mail wagon which he was driving, at West Broadway and Spring Street yesterday afternoon. His skull was fractured and he died at St. Vincent's Hospital.

—Frederick Anderson of 357 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, thirty-five years old, was killed yesterday while at work at the Home for Incurables, in One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, by falling five stories.

—The steamship City of Pekin arrived at San Francisco Thursday with mails from China and Japan. These mails should reach New-York July 30.

—A seven months' old boy named Lawrence Farrell fell from a fire escape at 220 East Seventy-fourth Street yesterday afternoon and was killed.

—James Fitch Thomson, the baritone of song recital and grand opera fame, goes to Keene Heights this week.

Brooklyn.

—Joseph Gucker, Edward Gallagher, and William Volckening were indicted yesterday for manslaughter in the second degree in causing the death of Charles Handy, a colored man, at Atlantic Park. The men were special police officers. They pleaded not guilty.

—President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company yesterday dismissed E. H. Jennings, who was for fourteen years in charge of the employment bureau, and Charles E. Harmon of the New-York Central Road was appointed in his place.

—Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has granted Mrs. Maud B. Winkemeier $30 allmony and $250 counsel fees in her suit against her husband, Christian F. Winkemeier, for a separation.

—The Brooklyn Board of Estimate has increased the salaries of the Foremen, Assistant Foremen, and district engineers of the Fire Department, as authorized by the Laws of 1892.

—The Board of Assessors has assessed the Brooklyn City Railroad Company as follows: Tracks, $3,118,000; real estate, $2,280,000; personal property, $2,250,000.

—Mrs. Eleanor A. Dudgeon, who is suing Franklin P. Dudgeon, her husband, for separation, has been allowed $25 a week alimony and $100 counsel fees.

—Forty-nine lawyers were sworn in before the General Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday and admitted to practice.

—There will concerts at Prospect Park, Fort Greene, Winthrop Park, and Tompkins Park this afternoon.

Long Island.

—The first election to be held in the State under the new ballot law will take place at Jamaica next Tuesday. The election is to fill a vacancy in the Board of Trustees. There will be two tickets. That of the Good Government Club will have an arm and hammer for a device, and the Village Improvement ballot will be designated by a beehive.

—A package entertainment for the benefit of the Woodhaven tornado sufferers was held in Odd Fellows Hall, that place, Wednesday night. It was under the direction of the King's Daughters and Sons of Woodhaven. The entertainment netted a considerable sum of money for the relief fund.

—The Port Jefferson Village Improvement Society, composed of prominent women residents of that place, held a Japanese fete on the lawn of Dr. R. C. Jones's residence Wednesday evening. The proceeds go into a fund to lay 1,600 feet of stone curbing along Main Street.

—David Young, a farmer, of Manor Hill, near Cutchogue, was thrown from a wagon yesterday. His neck was broken, and he was dead when picked up.

—The Adelphi Social Club of College Point will go on their annual outing to Shippan Point tomorrow.

Yonkers.

—City of Yonkers bonds command good prices in the market, and are considered desirable investments. Public Building bonds were sold Thursday to the par value of $100,000 to Bennett & Everett, at $104.75, and Public Bath bonds to the par value of $20,000, to R. L. Day & Co., of Boston, at 105.639; Assessment Bonds, to the par value of $35,000, to the Westchester County Savings Bank of Tarrytown, for $25,000, at 100.75, and $10,000 at 101.20. There were bids from thirteen firms; the bonds draw 4 per cent. interest.

—Kitching Post, Grand Army of the Republic, has resolved to remove its headquarters into Odd Fellows' Hall, in North Broadway, and to change the meeting nights from the second and fourth Wednesdays to the first and third Fridays of the month.

—The young people gave an entertainment in the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church Thursday evening for the benefit of the Sunday school which had sustained a loss of about $80 on account of the recent excursion. There was a large attendance.

—Special Deputy County Clerk M. James Mooney and wife, accompanied by his sister, Miss Mary L. Mooney, and sister-in-law, Miss Frances Nehr, have gone to Portland, Me., for two weeks.

—Mayor Peene has approved the resolution adopted by the Common Council for the erection of a Municipal Building on Manor Hall ground, the exact location not being specified.

—Philip Kuss's saloon, in New Main Street, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning and robbed of liquors and cigars valued at $18.

—Mrs. A. O. Kirkwood and daughter, Miss Jenny, have gone to Harrington Park, N. J., and are accompanied by Miss Rose Kirkwood.

—The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association will be thrown open to all young men this evening from 8 to 10 o'clock.

—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Deyo and children have gone to Portland, Me., for the benefit to be derived from the trip at sea.

—The Misses Emma and Julia Roth, of Walnut Street, left Thursday for a four weeks' tour through the West.

—Mrs. M. B. Francis and daughter have gone to Buffalo, where they will pass several weeks.

—Miss Ethel Gardner, of Peekskill, is visiting Miss Nellie Kellock, of Highland Avenue.

—William H. Cooper has been appointed a substitute letter carrier for this city.

—Mrs. Eickemeyer is passing the Summer at Lake Mohonk.

—R. A. Roberts has returned from Saratoga.

Westchester County.

—The Pelham Hall Shelter for Homeless Girls is to be opened Aug. 1. This charity has been organized and started by the Alumnæ Association of Mrs. Hazen's School. The home is on Webster Avenue, New-Rochelle, and will be in charge of a competent matron. It is intended as a refuge for the young women pardoned in the courts of New-York City because of their first offence.

—The Mount Vernon Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, after making an investigation of the city pound, has notified its local agents that they must not allow dogs to be killed except by the gas machine, as provided by the city ordinances.

—The brides of the season in the Presbyterian Church, Sing Sing, acted as entertainers or Reception Committee at a reception given last evening at the Mense in Highland Avenue to the returned visitors to the Christian Endeavor Convention at Boston.

—Justice Dykman will hold his last Saturday Special Term of the Supreme Court until next September, at the Court House to-day, and in the interim he will take his annual vacation.

Started a Fire in a Tenement.

Some one dropped a lighted match on the matting on the first floor of the tenement house 521 East Thirteenth Street at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning and started a fire, which, for a time, imperilled the lives of twelve families living there.

Charles Taub, who occupies the first floor tenement was awakened by the smoke, and, having hurried his family out of the windows, gave an alarm, which aroused the occupants of the upper floors. They all got out by the fire escapes. The fire was put out after causing about $200 worth of damage.

Letter Carrier Owens's Examination.

James E. Owens, Jr., the letter carrier who was arrested April 19 on a charge of stealing letters from the boxes in the Mutual Life Insurance Building, was before Commissioner Shields yesterday for a further examination.

Owens's bail of $2,500 was continued by the Commissioner and was furnished.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DOG CAUSED ALL THE TROUBLE

Mrs. Wilcox Says a Policeman "Tapped" Her on the Nose.

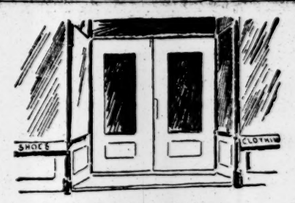
Policeman Edward Walsh of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station will have to stand trial before the Police Commissioners next week for striking a woman three times on the nose without any provocation, and for acting in a rude manner toward her. The complainant is May V. Wilcox, who lives at 1,564 Third Avenue.

A dog caused all the trouble. Mrs. Wilcox says the animal belongs to her, and that he is thirteen years old. She values him very highly.

She and a neighbor on Wednesday morning got into a dispute about the dog. The neighbor, she says, struck her on the arm. She called Policeman Walsh, to whom she told her story, and asked for the neighbor's arrest.

She charges that the policeman did not act as respectfully as he should. Instead of promptly arresting the neighbor, he advised her to go to court and get a warrant. A saloon keeper said something to the policeman, who then shook his hand in her face, and "tapped" her three times on the nose.

The policeman denied to Acting Inspector Cortright that he touched the complainant's nose. He said he saw no evidence of assault, and advised her to get a warrant. Charges were preferred against him, nevertheless.



Closed to-day at 1 o'clock.

Shall we make you happy over Sunday and for the rest of the summer with $22-or-less-worth of suit for $12?

Mostly large sizes—38 to 44.

$10 for boys' suits (long trousers) size 13 to 18—worth $15, $18, $20.

$10 and $12 suits at Prince street only. More sizes and more price at all three stores.

Shoes, hats, furnishings.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
2d and Broadway.

DEATH OF EX-ALDERMAN M'CABE

He Was a Member of the "Boodle" Board Eleven Years Ago.

Francis McCabe, who was a friend of Tweed and later a member of the "boodle" Board of Aldermen, died at his home, 725 Lexington Avenue, last Tuesday. He was buried yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery.

The Aldermanic Board of 1884 sold the Broadway franchise for a street railway, and McCabe was one of the thirteen Aldermen who, as alleged, entered into an agreement to vote for the measure for $200,000. Indictments were found against a number of the members of the "Thirteen Combine," McCabe among them.

McCabe's counsel set up the plea that he was mentally unbalanced, and a number of experts in insanity sustained this view, so no punishment was inflicted.

McCabe was always a stanch Tammany man, and an active member of the Americus Club, which had such a famous house at Greenwich, Conn. He made a great deal of money on city contracts, but most of this was spent in defending his course in the "boodle" board, so he died comparatively poor.

BELLIGERENT COTTON BROKERS FINED

Henry Goldthwaite and G. L. Schiffer Before a Magistrate.

Henry Goldthwaite of 46 West Thirty-sixth Street and Gay L. Schiffer of 10 East Sixty-third Street, the two cotton brokers who were arrested Thursday for fighting, in front of the Cotton Exchange, of which they are both members, appeared before Magistrate Brann, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, for examination.

Mr. Goldthwaite said that Mr. Schiffer had been annoying him for several months. "I ignored him," added Mr. Goldthwaite, "because he is but a boy. But when he smashed his hat over my head three times and continued to vilify me, I turned.

"When I refused, outside of the Exchange," added Mr. Goldthwaite, "to apologize, he struck me on the mouth, drawing blood."

Both men were fined $2 each. Mr. Schiffer paid his fine with a smile. Mr. Goldthwaite excitedly waved a two-dollar bill, and said:

"The idea of coming to a court of justice to get justice, and to have to pay $2 to get it. This is outrageous. I shall go to the District Attorney with this matter, and this boy will learn from the Cotton Exchange that this is no laughing matter."

INVESTIGATION OF "SWEAT SHOPS"

The Reinhard Committee Prepared to Make an Exhaustive Report.

The Reinhard Assembly Committee held an executive meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday afternoon and heard further testimony regarding the bad sanitary condition prevailing in some of the large up-town dry goods stores.

After the meeting, Chairman Reinhard said:

It is daily reported to us that many improvements have been made in the sanitary condition of stores, and that in a number of stores seats have been put in for employes.

The committee, owing to the decided and thorough character of its labors, will be in a position to make an exhaustive report to the Legislature in January.

The public sessions will be resumed in September.

The committee is continually receiving the heartfelt thanks of many persons for the removal of "sweat shops."

Charles White Again a Prisoner.

Charles White of 92 Fifth Avenue was arrested yesterday while on his way to the Tombs Police Court with a certified check for $455 to satisfy a claim made by James Donnelly of the San Remo Hotel.

He was arrested on the complaint of Edwin B. Eaton, jeweler, of 208 West Thirty-fourth Street, who claims that he met White in July, 1894. White told him that he had a liquor business worth $65,000 and an income of $8,000 a year. White asked Eaton to go into partnership. Eaton says that he gave White $2,500. White then disappeared, he said.

White was held in $5,000 bail.

STRAINING AND RACKING your Lungs and Throat with a rasping Cough, is but poor policy. Rather cure yourself with Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an excellent remedy for Asthma and Bronchitis.—Advertisement.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY TIMES

No newspaper in the country reaches a larger or more cultivated constituency than does The Times. Its opinions on all subjects are respected, its articles quoted, and, in the many departments to which it pays especial attention, it is a recognized authority. To-morrow's edition will contain even more than the usual number of interesting special articles, of which the following headlines give an idea:

Observations on Prison Life

Made from the inside. First in a series of three articles intended to place before the public a composite picture of the felon, with a study of his thoughts, impulses, and occupations, and an estimate of the efficacy of the present system of penal servitude.

Blue and Gray Will Meet

The dedication of Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Park. A fine chance for Union veterans. Secretary Lamont to dedicate the park just after the Louisville encampment of the Grand Army.

Mexico to Have a Fair

It will be opened in the City of Mexico in April of next year. Satisfactory progress making. All the buildings will be of a permanent character, though some of them are to be constructed of staff.

In a Land of Volcances

Along the Lower Colorado River in the land of the Cocopahs. Called Bad Man's Hunting Ground. Hundreds of these burning mountains in the State of California. Very difficult of exploration. Poisonous snakes.

Vermont Singing Schools

How tonics and chromatics are taught in the country. A singing master in every hamlet. Objects of the schools more social than technical. An institution which dates back many generations.

Clean Streets at Last

Fruitless search for derelict wagons and stray bits of paper. A drive with Col. Waring. An unsuccessful plot to catch the Commissioner. Work in the congested districts. The tidy stables.

Patriots and Cowards

Silas Larrabee's political interview with Mr. Reed. A chance meeting in Portland. Uncle Silas severely criticises Republican Presidential candidates for their attitudes toward silver.

California's Welcome to The New-York Times

Honorary prize winners for the First National Schuetzenfest, recently held here, was in the nature of a public demonstration. Adolph Strecker, winner of The New-York Times Prize for the man target, and George Helm, winner of both the public ring and Stich target, New-York Times prizes, were received with bands of music and the trophies publicly exhibited. Results of Schuetzenfest.

The Page of Book Reviews

A notice of Leslie Stephen's biography of his brother, the distinguished English jurist and author, will lead this page and will fill about three columns of it. Then will follow a notice of an interesting book on aquatic insects, including the puissant mosquito. The remaining space will be devoted to the newest novels, one of which is George Gissing's remarkable book, "In the Year of Jubilee."

READ TO-MORROW'S TIMES.

28 Pages. Only 5 Cents.

WERE FEASTING ON BREAD AND MILK

Police Think the Boys Had Stolen the Food from West Side Homes.

Residents of Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues and of the cross streets near the Sixty-eighth Street Police Station have complained of late that rolls, milk, cream, and other articles of food have been stolen after delivery by the venders. This has been going on for nearly a month, during which time the policemen have been trying hard to catch the thieves.

Policeman Hunt yesterday morning heard voices coming from a vacant lot on Seventieth Street. There he discovered four boys making a breakfast of bread and milk. The boys saw the policeman and disappeared. Getting assistance, Hunt made a systematic search, and finally found all four of the boys hidden in an excavation. They were David Cochran, fifteen years old, of 145 Amsterdam Avenue; Michael Murphy, thirteen, of 1,671 Third Avenue, and John and Peter Brennan, fifteen and seventeen years old, of 225 West Sixty-first Street. All had run away from home, and were leading a lawless life.

In the Yorkville Court yesterday the boys were held for examination this morning.

Bishop Potter to Confirm.

Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation at the Church of the Holy Nativity, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, to-morrow at 4 P. M. Choral vespers will be sung by a full vested choir under the direction of Organist and Choirmaster W. R. Palmer.

Saturday
July 27-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

HOLMES AND HIS VICTIMS

Difficulty of Forging a Chain of Evidence Against Him.

OFFICERS OF THE LAW DISCOURAGED

But the Circumstances That Point to His Guilt Continue to Accumulate -- His Many Accomplices.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The energies of the police who are investigating the Holmes case were devoted this morning to an inquiry into the fate of Miss Emeline Cigrand of Lafayette, Ind., who is supposed to be the latest victim. Drs. B. J. and P. J. Cigrand, second cousins of the girl, were closeted with Chief Badenoch and Inspector Fitzpatrick all the morning. They told how their cousin went to work for Holmes as a stenographer, and how she was afterward believed to have married a man named Robert E. Phelps, who was interested in a fake copying business down town, of which Holmes was the brains.

A careful search of the marriage records made by Clerk Salmonson, fails to show any record of such a marriage in Cook County. It is the belief of the Cigrand brothers that Miss Cigrand was murdered by Holmes and that Robert E. Phelps was no other than the swindler under an alias. Certainly no such person was ever heard of in connection with the business down town, except through Holmes himself. Dr. B. J. Cigrand said after the interview with the officers was over:

"We cannot but believe that our cousin is dead. We have not heard from her, nor have any of her relatives, since Dec. 7, 1892. This is in spite of the fact that she was in the habit of writing her parents two or three times a week. She was a good girl, and was highly thought of by all who knew her."

The police claim that still another girl is missing, but refuse to tell her name. They admit she is a Chicago girl. Beyond this they will say nothing. Inspector Fitzpatrick showed a photograph of the girl who is supposed to be missing to a reporter, but carefully concealed the name written on the bottom of it.

"We have little doubt that the subject of this photograph has gone to join the long list of those who fell into the clutches of this fiend, Holmes," said the Inspector. "You can see for yourself that she was an unusually pretty girl. We are now working on her case, and expect to have some definite information in a few days."

The picture was that of a trim little brunette, with short, curly hair. Around her neck was a string of what appeared to be amber beads. Chief Badenoch said he would state positively that the girl was not Kittie Kelly, the stenographer, who was said to be the one missing.

Harold Quinlan, the former janitor of the Holmes building, who is held for complicity in the many crimes with which Holmes is charged, escape prosecution here, he will be taken to Texas, where he is wanted for swindling.

William Capps, an attorney of Fort Worth, has arrived in Chicago with a warrant for Quinlan, who is charged with aiding Holmes in the many swindling schemes he perpetrated down there.

"The deeds which Holmes had to Minnie Williams's fifty thousand-dollar property were undoubtedly forged," said Mr. Capps to-day, "and we are ready to prove it. Holmes, Quinlan, and Pietzel went down there together, and, after recording these deeds, they worked people right and left. The three were confidential with each other. I knew all about this swindle, and I think they were all confederates in the murders.

"The two Williams girls were left property by their uncle, Dr. Williams. While both were in possession of it, Minnie was the real owner. Both the girls were well educated, well behaved, and virtuous, so far as is known. It is scarcely possible they could have been corrupted by Holmes in so short a time as has been stated. Minnie, after she became of age, started to organize a theatrical company, and sunk $15,000 in the project. She shortly after that came to Chicago and met Holmes.

"In June, 1893, she wrote to her sister to come and visit her; that she was very wealthy, and was going to marry Harry Gordon, and take a trip to Europe. After her sister came, Annie wrote a letter to forward her trunks, which were sent on in June, but were never called for. The trunks were finally returned to her aunt in Mississippi. The deed to the property purported to have been made to "A. Bond" in April, 1893. Evidently there is no such person. The property is worth $50,000. This deed purports to have been acknowledged before Holmes as notary public in May, 1893. An investigation shows that he did possess this qualification. The deed was not sent to Texas until June, 1894. It was not properly acknowledged and was returned by the clerk, so that it might be made to conform to the Texas laws.

"Shortly after this Holmes and Pietzel appeared in Fort Worth under the aliases of Lyman and Pratt. They came to sell part of the property, for which they got $1,500. On the rest of it they built a house, which is almost exactly like the one in Chicago, evidently made for selling purposes only. Quinlan was with them in Texas. Holmes and Pietzel got in debt to nearly everybody in town, and then left the city. I don't think there is the slightest question that Holmes killed the Williams girls. His story of one killing the other with a chair is too absurd to be believed for an instant."

Holmes is at least guiltless of the murder of little eleven-year-old Cora Quinlan, whatever his other crimes may be. Cora is the daughter of Patrick Quinlan, one of Holmes's henchmen, and the police feared for her safety. The following telegram, which sets at rest the entire matter, was received to-day by Inspector Fitzpatrick:

Lakota, Mich.

Cora Quinlan is at Johnson's, and has been for about two weeks.

N. S. TAYLOR, Justice of the Peace.

The Johnsons referred to are the grandparents of the little girl.

Mrs. Quinlan, who has all along maintained an air of crafty reserve, was forced to admit to-day that she had lied to the officers on at least one point, and this had the effect of weakening her considerably. Her husband also spent a large part of the day in the "sweat box." As a result of to-day's development, Chief Badenoch decided to formally hold them both for trial on the charge of being implicated in various insurance swindles. He also believes they are guilty of the crime of assisting Holmes, if not directly at least indirectly, in making away with some of his victims. The charge of fraud is sufficient to hold them and no other will be made at present.

Joe Owens was brought in to refute one of Mrs. Quinlan's statements, and he told her flatly that she had lied. Owens will probably be released to-morrow. Mrs. Quinlan was forced to admit during the course of the examination that she had impersonated a dead woman, representing herself as the beneficiary of a fire insurance policy in order to gain the money which went into Holmes's pocket.

Icilius T. Connor, whose first wife was Julia A. Connor, one of the women supposed to have been murdered by Holmes, was examined at length by Chief Badenoch and Inspector Fitzpatrick late last night. He told his story in a manner to impress one with a belief in his honesty, but he revealed no knowledge of actual murder by Holmes. An interesting part of his statement related to the persistent effort of Holmes to make him get his life insured. His wife also wanted him to have his life insured in favor of Pearl, their little girl, but he would never consent to take out a policy. After telling in detail how he came to meet Holmes, Connor proceeded as follows:

"The last time I saw my wife was once when Holmes wanted to borrow $5. I took the money to his office and my wife was there, but I did not speak to her. This was shortly before she went away. Some time after she had gone Holmes came to me and asked if I had heard from her. I told him I had not, and he said she had gone to St. Louis. At another time Holmes asked me if I knew where Mrs. Connor was, and I told him I did, which seemed to greatly agitate him. I did not know where she was, and finally told him so, which seemed to greatly relieve him.

"My sister, Gertrude, never worked for Holmes. He told her if he could teach her the use of the typewriter he would give her the place of Miss Kelly, who had been working in his office. One day Gertrude said she would never go to his office again. She would not tell the reason. After she died, a young man with whom she had been very friendly said that the reason was that Holmes had proposed to her to run away with him, and he would marry her and leave his family to shift for itself."

Several other witnesses were examined to-day, but none made any important revelations. Chief Badenoch said at the conclusion of the day's work:

"I don't think I ever saw a case where we made such slow progress. Most of the evidence we have had is utterly worthless, and out of this great mass of chaff we are obliged to sift the wheat, and it is very thin picking."

Little of a startling nature was found today by the workmen in the building at Sixty-third and Wallace Streets. A stained table, which the detectives jumped to the conclusion was discolored by blood, was unearthed. They think it may have been used for the gruesome purpose of quartering victims on. Two or three more bones, pronounced by competent men to be those of human beings, were also dug up.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 26.—Diligent search has thus far failed to locate the Cigrand family, who left here about two years ago. Friends of Emiline G. Cigrand here received letters from her in November, 1892, when in Holmes' employ, speaking of her having to go to Denver the next week.

They received, soon afterward, printed announcement cards of her marriage in December to Robert E. Phelps, but no line from her pen ever came. It is believed here that the marriage announcement was a blind, and that the girl was made away with, if at all, when she was taken to Denver, or at the time it was announced she was going there.

To her girl friends she spoke of her intended rich husband as being her employer or one of the firm, and that they were going to Europe. She also showed a diamond ring which she said he gave her.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—District Attorney Graham this afternoon said that the report that he had decided to have Holmes tried in this city for the murder of Pietzel was entirely false.

Mr. Graham said that it would be three or four weeks before it would be definitely settled where Holmes would be tried. As on previous occasions, Mr. Graham stated that Holmes would be tried wherever the case was strongest. He had made no other statement regarding the exact place where he would be tried, with the exception that there was a possibility of his being tried in Toronto. Whether or not such will be the case will depend entirely on what new developments arise.

"Is Holmes merely a lucky scoundrel, or a shrewd one?" the District Attorney was asked.

"I think he is both," was the answer. "He is very shrewd. His ability to cover his tracks has helped him. But these mysteries sometimes are very easy to untangle when the right end of the thread is pulled."

Further than to announce that he has not determined to try Holmes for murder, the District Attorney had nothing to say concerning the case.

A great many people profess to believe that Holmes will never be tried, here or anywhere else, on the charge of murder. It is believed that the District Attorney is dissatisfied with the information he has thus far been able to gather, and it is not believed that he would arraign the suspect unless he was sure of a conviction.

Many things stand in the way of this. First, the necessity of proving the death of Pietzel, and, in that event, to prove that Holmes caused the death. Even if the body upon which the insurance was paid was that of Pietzel, there is no way of proving that Holmes caused his death. It was semi-officially stated to-day that the chance of trying him for murder in this jurisdiction is very remote.

Lawyer Shoemaker, the attorney for Holmes, said this afternoon that he was not aware of any important developments. He said that any effort to take Holmes from this jurisdiction would be fought, and that he would insist that he be sentenced here for the crime of conspiracy to defraud the insurance company, to which he pleaded guilty.

MR. COLGATE WILL NOT DEFEND

Papers in the Divorce Suit Against Him Filed in Trenton.

M. Starr Colgate, the bullion dealer, whose divorce suit precipitated the dissolution of the firm of Nesslage, Colgate & Co., called at the firm's office yesterday. He said he had not yet seen the specifications alleged against him, but that he would make no defense to the suit. He seemed quite willing that it should be brought, and, in order to remove the obstacle of service of papers in this State, he had gone to Newark, hunted up the Sheriff, and accepted service.

Mr. Colgate said he had no definite plans, but would doubtless establish himself in the bullion business, since he had always been engaged in it.

TRENTON, N. J., July 26.—Papers in the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Adelaide P. Colgate against M. Starr Colgate were filed to-day. Miss Celia Bassett of 9 Christopher Street, New-York City, is named as co-respondent. Mrs. Colgate asks for the custody of their six-year-old son.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 26.—It leaked out to-day that Louis L. Pendrell, son of Mrs. Kalbfleisch of Glen Ridge, and Miss Louise A. Colgate, daughter of M. S. Colgate, had been married in Hoboken June 10 by Justice Quinn. The marriage was known to the bride's mother, but for a time the father knew nothing about it. The couple are now living with Mrs. Kalbfleisch.

ACTING SERGEANT GORMAN HONORED

Rewarded for Saving August Herlein's Life at the Battery.

Acting Sergeant Gorman of the steamboat squad, appeared before the Police Board yesterday and was commended for saving the life of August Herlein at the Battery on June 14. He was also presented with an honorable mention certificate and an additional bar to his previously won medal. President Roosevelt, in making the presentation, said:

"We have several times given medals for brave and gallant conduct since I have been a member of the board, but in no case have we given a medal to a man who so frequently in the past has earned one as you have. I see by your record that in 1875 you received honorable mention for saving nine children at a fire, in 1876 you saved a man from drowning. In 1876 you saved a woman. In 1879 you saved a woman and three children from a burning house, and now you have again shown heroic conduct.

"The board has already taken action upon your last feat by making you an Acting Sergeant, and I am confident you will show by your efficiency that you are the right sort of a man to be put in that position permanently. I want to say right here that even if a man is heroic he must also be an efficient officer. I am certain you will show that you are deserving by your efficiency.

"It gives me great pleasure to present you with this certificate and to shake hands with you."

DR. MACKIE'S SUICIDE UNEXPLAINED

His Record in the Navy Department Is Excellent.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The suicide of Passed Assistant Surgeon Benjamin S. Mackie of the navy created much interest in the Navy Department, where he was known, by reputation, as an officer of ability and a physician of skill. No reason can be assigned for the act by Dr. Mackie's friends in Washington.

He is said to have made a recent visit to this city. But it was not, as has been stated, for the purpose of being examined for promotion. He was ordered for this examination a few days ago, and was to appear this week. He did not, however, take the examination on his recent visit to Washington. His alleged failure to meet the requirements for advancement can therefore offer no explanation of his suicide. He was known to possess sufficient knowledge of his profession to have withstood the usual mental examination. His record is an untarnished one, extending over a period from 1869, when he was appointed to the Naval Medical Corps.

One Bather Stabbed Another.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I. July 26.—Thomas Daly, twenty years old, of 124 East Avenue, and Neil McLoughlin of Brooklyn while bathing at the foot of Thirteenth Street and East River, this city, to-day, became involved in a quarrel.

They left the water and started to dress. The dispute was renewed, and during the struggle that ensued McLoughlin stabbed Daly in the left hip, inflicting a dangerous wound. While Daly's companions were trying to stop the flow of blood McLoughlin escaped. His address is not known. Detectives are looking for him. Daly is in St. John's Hospital, this city, and the doctors consider his wound a serious one.

Four Children Burned to Death.

BRISTOL, Tenn., July 26.—Four children of John Hicks, in Big Stone Gap, were burned to death last night in a fire which destroyed their home. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks and four other children escaped. The mother and one child, it is feared, are fatally injured.

BARTER IN PROSPERITY

False Rumors Affecting Revival of Business in This Country.

HOW THE MORE SORDID MIGHT PROFIT

Denial that a Valuable Mill Property Is on the Market—Trade Awakening and the Good Results of a Settled Policy.

With the revival of business in this country, and with the prospect of a splendid harvest here and a poor one in Great Britain, come rumors of English syndicates anxious to buy American mill properties, in order to transfer them to British investors who have plenty of capital but no satisfactory means of profitably using it.

How far these rumors are due to the skill of company promoters who are looking out for large commissions there is no way of finding out accurately. The chances are, however, that up to the present the exploiters of such schemes have been making their investments on paper.

This is more likely because one of the greatest of the New-England textile factories has been repeatedly mentioned as having been sold to an "English syndicate," without the shadow of foundation for such statements. If promoters could once induce either the English or the American investing public to believe that the great Pacific Mills of Lawrence, Mass., were in the market at any price, or that an option could be secured for the transfer of such a property to new owners, they might naturally calculate upon producing a stampede, both among the anxious would-be investors and the owners of mills, who would be willing to accept a high price for them.

F. H. Haynes, the New-York agent of the Pacific Mills, was asked yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times if he knew of any intention on the part of the owners of a majority of the stock to dispose of their holdings.

"There is absolutely not a scintilla of truth in such rumors," Mr. Haynes replied. "The subject has not even been mentioned to those who control the Pacific Mills. Nor do I know of any mills in New-England which have been sold, or will be sold, to any English syndicates.

"The truth is that the bulk of the stock of the Pacific Mills is held by a few families who regard their holdings as a kind of sacred trust, to hand down to their children. They are satisfied with the mills and with the profits. They do not know any other investment where their money would be so safe, both at present and for the future.

"Just now the stock is selling at 1,180, but very little of it comes on the market. Ten years ago the price was 2,800, and yet the stock was as closely held then, in spite of its high price, as it is now. Of the amount of stock outside of the hands of the principal owners many shares are owned by the employes, who like to become cooperative owners in a small way, and regard one or two shares of the mill property as an excellent investment for their savings.

"Just now a notice is posted up in the mills that wages will be advanced on Aug. 5, and we all feel glad that the Treasurer has seen his way clear to take this step. The business outlook was never more encouraging in my recollection than it is today. With splendid harvests in view and fair prices to farmers for the crops there will certainly be a largely increased purchasing power on the part of consumers all over the country.

"I saw a merchant from Texas to-day who told me that his State was on the eve of greater prosperity than it ever had before. The curious thing about this man's statement was that he has always hitherto been a croaker. When I reminded him of his attitude on former occasions he said that things looked so bad last year in San Antonio that many of those who lived there were seriously considering the advisability of moving to some other part of the country. The sheep had to be killed on account of the drought, which had an equally bad effect upon all crops. Now the price of wool has risen, and all the Texas crops are flourishing.

"Even from Nebraska, which has suffered this year from drought in some places, I hear the most encouraging accounts of general activity in business, and of great future prosperity. Better than all, the return of this prosperity has killed the silver craze, which threatened to upset the general confidence in stable business conditions. Though I do not believe in many of Mr. Cleveland's political views I must give him the credit of having put down the silver agitation. In that respect I think him better than his party."

"How has the Wilson tariff affected the price of textile fabrics?" the reporter asked Mr. Haynes.

"Well, we have had to cut prices down in some lines of goods on account of foreign competition. Take the case of all-wool printed challies, which we put on the market last year at 42½ cents. To-day, owing to French competition, we have to sell these goods at 25 cents. That is a clear reduction of 40 per cent. Of course we have the wool free now, and we always had to use soft imported Australian wools for such fabrics.

"On the other hand, there are certain lines of cotton printed fabrics used chiefly for hangings, where we sell the goods for the amount the French would want for printing them, with the cotton thrown in, for nothing. And if the French goods of this kind were put on this market our styles and designs would gain the preference every time if prices were equal."

PERSONAL INDORSEMENTS HELPED

Brooklyn Civil Service Commission Methods Being Examined Into.

The sub-committe of the joint legislative committee met in the City Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday, and began its investigation into the Civil Service Commission affairs. Assemblyman Abell presided.

William J. D. Campbell, Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, admitted that personal indorsements under former administrations often aided in the appointment of applicants. He claimed that it was impossible for applicants to procure the examination papers because no one was allowed to see them but the printer and himself.

In making appointments, Mr. Campbell explained, preference is given to veterans, as the law requires. Many veterans, however, he said, are unable to furnish their discharge papers, and consequently have to take chances with the others. He said about 250 veterans have passed examinations during the past five years.

A Hotel Guest Robbed.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., July 26.—George Francher, a waiter, is under arrest here charged with breaking into the Kenmore House and robbing the apartments of Mrs. H. H. Levy, a guest, who resides at 112 East Eighty-second Street, New-York.

The burglary took place about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The thief was seen by Mrs. Levy. She and her nurse girl, who sleeps in an adjoining room with Mrs. Levy's two children, have identified Francher. He says he is innocent. He will be arraigned for examination on Monday.

Left with a Prayer Book and Revolver

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., July 26.—Michael Powers, forty-five years old, of 1 Hulse Street, left his home Tuesday morning and has not since been seen. Mrs. Powers has reported his disappearance to the police. She says that when her husband left home he had a Prayer Book and a revolver; that he had acted strangely for several days, and she fears he has killed himself. Powers wore a blue coat and vest, gray trousers, and tan shoes. He keeps a saloon at the address given.

A Mammoth Cargo of Lumber.

MOBILE, Ala., July 26.—The British steamer Strathgyle cleared from Scranton, Miss., by Hunter, Benn & Co. of Mobile to-day with 3,000,203 superficial feet of lumber in the shape of deals for Rotterdam. Excepting the Great Eastern's cargo of deals out of Montreal, a number of years ago, the Strathgyle's is the largest cargo of lumber or timber ever carried out of any port of North America.

WHAT IS DRESSED LUMBER?

The General Appraisers Have Under Consideration a Case That Affects $500,000,000 Capital.

Lumber dealers have been much interested in a hearing which was closed yesterday before the General Appraisers, and which was intended to define the status of lumber under the new tariff. Every important firm from Maine to the Virginias and as far as Michigan was concerned in the outcome of the case, and the General Appraisers were fully assured that the decision on the question raised would directly affect $500,000,000 of capital.

Lumber, rough and dressed, is entitled to free entry under the law. No tribunal had defined dressed lumber. In order to settle this question, an Ogdensburg dealer sent rough lumber across the river to Canada, where it was planed, tongued, grooved, and finished for flooring. The Collector at Ogdensburg assessed it for duty as manufactured wood.

On the appeal by the dealer, expert opinion seemed to class lumber, planed on one or both sides, as dressed lumber, but it classed lumber tongued, grooved, beaded, or molded as a manufactured article, subject to duty.

When it appeared that the General Appraisers leaned to this opinion a rehearing was asked. It occupied three days, ending yesterday. There were forty witnesses, of whom eighteen classed such lumber as was involved in the case as dressed lumber, entitled to free entry, while twenty-two took the view of the experts at the original hearing.

The Appraisers will examine the testimony, and a decision will probably be announced within a week.

MORE PECULIAR BIDS SHOWN

CONTRACTORS WERE TOO HONORABLE TO BE SUSPECTED

Brooklyn's Former Charities Commissioners' Examination Adjourned for the Present.

The investigation into the manner business was conducted by the former Charities Commissioners in Brooklyn was continued before the Assembly Cities Sub-Committee, in the Brooklyn City Court room, yesterday.

Michael Murphy, a salesman for Tefft, Weller & Co., of this city, who said he was a brother-in-law of James Shevlin, the lieutenant of "Boss" McLaughlin, was the first witness. He lives at 32 St. James Place, on the same block with Col. B. Frank Gott. He was a bidder in 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890 with Henry Newman, who said he had burned his books. He testified that Newman beat him on the bids, and that Newman then purchased goods from him to supply to the department.

The witness said he loaned Newman $1,000 two or three years ago, and that it had been paid back, with 6 per cent. interest. He subsequently loaned Newman $500, which was also paid back. He also stated that he loaned Alderman Baird $500 for campaign purposes. He said the money was loaned upon the representations of Newman.

Q.—Did you ever loan any money to Holmes, Mr. Newman's partner in the contracting business? A.—No.

Q.—Did he ever loan you any money? A.—No.

Q.—Never? A.—No.

Q.—The only interest, by the way, you had in that political campaign when you loaned $500 was in being the brother-in-law of a Democratic political leader? A.—Yes, unfortunately.

Ex-Commissioner Murphy was then recalled. He took a statement from his pocket and asked to read it. He was granted permission. It was:

I ask that the following statement be entered on the minutes of the committee in connection with my testimony (of Wednesday, I think) in regard to the building of the chapel at the almshouse. At that time I testified, in substance, in response to the questioning of counsel, that, in the judgment of the Commissioners, it would be for the best interests of the county to have the chapel built by the mechanics employed by the board from material to be supplied by it, rather than by contract, as it would probably insure a better job, at less cost; that I thought such a building would be worth $6,000 to $8,000 completed, judging by the expenditures upon it, condition of the work, &c., at the time of my ceasing to be a Commissioner, Dec. 31, 1893, and that if it cost $30,000 to $40,000, as stated by the counsel, the result had not verified the judgment of the board.

Yesterday I obtained at the office of the Department of Charities the department report for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1894, in which the cost of the chapel, as embodied in the chief engineer's report to the board, is put at $8,187.08, figures which seem to harmonize with the tabulated statements of the board, and which, if correct, approve the judgment of the Gott-Murphy-Nolan administration, as it was styled in yesterday's examination, which commenced the work, and which work was continued after the unfortunate death of Commissioner Nolan, in September, 1893, by the board, composed of Messrs. Gott, Murphy, and Hinis, and completed under the succeeding board, composed of Messrs. Simis, Henry, and Gott, which issued the report for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1894, from which I take these figures.

Mr. Murphy was asked to explain how it could be possible for ex-Senator James W. Birkett to bid only 1 cent a foot on thirty-six feet of triple-ply fifteen-inch leather belting that was worth $1.60 a foot.

"None of the belting was called for," said Mr. Murphy. Mr. Murphy also said he supposed ex-Senator Birkett knew that none would be called for, so he put in this extremely low bid.

Mr. Birkett, he said, received the contract for other goods in the same class, while honest bidders had put in a bid for the belting at the regular price.

Mr. Murphy, however, said that Mr. Birkett could never be suspected of being in collusion to defraud, as he was too honorable a man.

The committee then adjourned until Aug. 5.

CONSTABLE BROWN'S CLEVER EXPEDIENT

He Makes a Horse Furnish Him a Clue to the Identity of Horse Thieves.

NEWARK, N. J., July 26.—Benjamin Brown, a Union County constable, thinks he has got valuable assistance from a horse in his effort to find out who have been stealing horses all over Union County.

Farmers had been patrolling the roads in Union Township for several weeks, and on Monday night they surprised two men with a horse and wagon. The men fled, leaving the horse behind. The horse was turned over to Constable Brown.

He decided to find out where the horse belonged; so last night he harnessed the animal to a wagon and turned him loose. Brown was seated in the wagon. The horse started off at an easy trot, and headed for this city. He came by a roundabout way and cut through seldom-used lanes. When he reached the city, instead of going down a principal street, he went around blocks and appeared to be perfectly familiar with each turn.

He finally entered a stable yard. It was learned he had been boarding in the stable and the owner of the stable gave a description of the man who owned the animal. The Newark police are looking for the man.

A Milk Snake Story.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., July 26.—A pitched battle took place between two big snakes on the Jericho Road yesterday. Those who witnessed the fight say is was a severe one, and that the reptiles kept it up for half an hour before one of them was killed.

The combatants were a blacksnake and one of the adder species. They made for each other with a rush and fought and squirmed and twisted until finally the blacksnake dealt his adversary a blow that stretched it out motionless. Apparently unsatisfied, the blacksnake kept at the other and struck it several times more.

The blacksnake did not have much time to enjoy its victory, for a bystander picked up a heavy stick and killed it.

Depositing Cordage Securities.

The time limit set for the deposit of securities of the United State Cordage Company with the Waterbury Reorganization Committee expired yesterday. From early in the day until late security holders called at the Manhattan Trust Company with deposits. No announcement was made definitely stating the amount in hand, but it was understood that the committee had been equipped for progressive work. It was said at the office that there would be no need of an extension of time for deposits.

TO LOOK INTO THE JAIL

County Grand Jury to Consider the Ludlow Street Escape.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM RECORDER GOFF

Duty of Sheriffs in Caring for Federal Prisoners and the Province of the State in Punishing Any Possible Shortcomings.

Recorder Goff instructed the Grand Jury in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday to investigate the escape from Ludlow Street Jail of the Post Office robbers Killoran, Allen, and Russell.

The Recorder advised the Jury to visit the jail, and to make a thorough examination of all the circumstances incident to the escape, in order to learn whether there had been any negligence on the part of the jail officers.

Recorder Goff, after relating the circumstances under which the prisoners were placed in Ludlow Street Jail, said that they were held on the mandate of a Federal officer, and that the State had nothing to do with the crime of the prisoners. He also said:

"When the prisoners escaped from the Sheriff of the County, the question presented itself to my mind what inquiry by this Grand Jury should be made. An intimation was made to me, though not officially, that the Federal Grand Jury and the United States District Attorney intended to inquire into this matter.

"As soon as this intimation was made to me, I intended not to call your attention to the escape for the reason that it would be discourteous to the Federal authorities for the county authorities to investigate a matter under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

"I considered that it would be indecorous to have two Grand Juries sitting on the same matter at the same time. I refrained from calling your attention to this subject, therefore, until the Federal authorities had instituted and concluded such an inquiry."

The distinction between the State and Federal courts was then explained, and it was pointed out that while Federal authorities have nothing to say to State authorities as to how their jails shall be conducted, a Federal law compels sheriffs of the different counties to accept prisoners charged with crimes against the Federal Government.

"The responsibility of the Sheriff is precisely the same," Mr. Goff said, "for the management of Federal prisoners as for State prisoners committed by State courts."

The secuon of the statutes bearing on the escape of prisoners from jail was read to the jury, and Recorder Goff continued:

"The Sheriff can be held on a charge of felony, when he assisted by advice or consented to the prisoners escaping. A knowledge of the escape on the part of the officer is to be considered as a connivance. On the other hand, a prisoner may effect his escape without the knowledge or assistance of the Sheriff or jail officers.

"I advise you to make a personal visit to the Ludlow Street Jail and satisfy yourselves as to all the facts. It is many years since a Grand Jury has visited that jail. But you should take a personal view of the prison and carefully weigh all the circumstances of the escape. Satisfy yourselves whether there has been any negligence on the part of the jail officers, and if such negligence was an element in the escape.

"Don't allow your judgment to be biassed by surmise, by conjectures, by rumors, or by what you may have heard outside of official inquiry. You have taken an oath for the faithful and conscientious performance of your duty."

Recorder Goff warned the jury that no indictment should be found unless such evidence was gained as would probably convince a petit jury of the guilt of the accused person. In conclusion, he said:

"The duty devolves on you to point out if there may be anything done that can in future prevent such escapes from the jail; and also there devolves on you the duty to point out for punishment, if any there be, any person who deserves punishment."

The Recorder, before beginning his charge in reference to Ludlow Street Jail, told the Grand Jury to find indictments whenever there was sufficient evidence, regardless of the disposition made of the case in the lower courts, "where," he said, "the Magistrates might have dismissed a complaint from a mistaken sense of justice or an improper motive of mercy."

TROLLEY FENDERS IN BUFFALO

They Have Been So Successful that Mayor Jewett of that City Recommends Them to Mayor Schieren.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn has received a letter from Mayor Jewett of Buffalo in reference to the trolley system in that city. Mayor Jewett said he wrote the letter upon the suggestion of President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

Mayor Jewett, in writing of the fenders in use in Buffalo, said:

"I believe that the fenders used on the cars of the Buffalo Railroad Company are the best known (they have tried several others,) for the reason that during the short time of two years they have been on they have picked up over 220 people, or, rather, I should say, have saved the lives of that number of people. On one occasion they picked up at one time a woman and two children.

"From all I can learn, the Buffalo Railroad Company is managed with a great deal of care; this is shown by the few fatal accidents that have occurred. The Buffalo Railroad Company have a regular school for motormen; their motormen are drilled in this school until they are pronounced competent and capable to manage a motor car.

"Our people are getting educated very rapidly to the trolley cars, which at first annoyed them considerably, and I believe that after the cars have been operated a while in Brooklyn the people there will get educated to them, and accidents will lessen very much."

Mayor Schieren, in reference to this letter, said:

"This letter was evidently sent by the request of President Rossiter in order to ascertain the speed at which the trolley cars run in the City of Buffalo. However, Buffalo is more fortunate than Brooklyn in that it has wider streets; Main Street is at least three times as wide as Fulton Street, and the other streets twice as wide. Therefore, the cars can be run there at a greater rate of speed, with more safety, than in the City of Brooklyn. The experience that we have had in this city, and the frequent occurrence of accidents, lead me to believe that eight miles per hour is as fast as any of the trolley cars should run in the settled portion of the city, or in the twenty-eight wards, and that the speed may exceed eight miles per hour in the annexed districts. That portion of the ordinance which confines a certain district to the six-miles-per-hour limit may be modified to include only portions of Fulton Street and other main streets, where there are crowded conditions, but otherwise I do not think that any change should be made in the speed of the trolley cars in this city."

Bicycles in Fireworks.

The plan of fireworks arranged for to-night in Pain's Outdoor Theatre at Manhattan Beach will have many novelties, and among them a fiery bicycle, which will attempt an ascension on a wire running from the stage to the mast from which the divers do their celebrated 80-foot dive.

It promises to be a regular scorching bicycle trick. This will be given during the miscellaneous firework display which follows the Japanese and Chinese war spectacle, which is now to be seen at its best.

For the Elm Street Widening.

Counsel to the Corporation Francis M. Scott has authorized the employment of half a dozen surveyors, searchers and draughtsmen to reinforce those already at work on the drainage maps for the Elm Street widening.

Until the maps are completed the experts on the value of real estate cannot testify before the commission appointed to take testimony. It will probably be a year yet before the actual demolition of buildings begins.

BROOKLYN POLICE TRANSFERRED

Sixty-one Roundsmen, Ten Detective Sergeants, and Six Sergeants Sent from Their Old Precincts.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn gave the Police Department of that city another shake-up yesterday, and this time the Detective Sergeants, Sergeants, and Roundsmen were transferred.

Sixty-one Roundsmen were shifted around, and ten Detective Sergeants, and six Sergeants were transferred.

None of the Detective Sergeants of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Information were changed, but one Detective, Dectective Sergeant Delahanty, was assigned to it. It is said that he was promoted because of the excellent work that he did in the Henry murder case. He was transferred from the Classon Avenue Precinct, and hereafter will be on Inspector Mackellar's staff of investigators.

After the transfers, Commissioner Welles said they were made for the good of the department, but several Captains, in speaking to a reporter for The New-York Times, said that the transfers were made in many instances at the request of the Captains, who wanted their old men with them. The Captains were transferred about a month ago, and since then they have been getting the best men transferred to their new precincts. All the changes will go into effect at 8 o'clock this morning.

Commissioner Welles has not yet made the changes he anticipated with the Detective Sergeants, that of transfering them to the various precincts and making them desk sergeants. The men claim that he has no right to do so under the law, but he has said that he will do so as soon as possible.

The Detective Sergeants transferred are: Raleigh, from the Third to the Twenty-second Precinct; Stoddard, from the Fifteenth to the third; Grey, from the Twelfth to the Second; Mooney, from the First to the Fifteenth; Price, from the Twenty-first to the Twelfth; Tuite, from the Second to the Twenty-first; Carroll, from the Nineteenth to the Fourth; Delehanty, from the Fourth to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Information; Donlan, from the Thirteenth to the Nineteenth; Kennedy, from the Sixth to the Twenty-third.

The Sergeants transferred are: Rudd, from the Thirteenth to the Twentieth Precinct; Stacom, from the Fourteenth to the Thirteenth; Sutton, from the Twentieth to the Fourteenth; Downey, from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth sub; Walsh, from the Fourteenth to the Third; Bardon, from the Third to the Fourteenth.

NEW DUTIES FOR A NAVAL BUREAU

Construction and Repairs Department Will Hereafter Both Design and Build Turrets for Warships.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—An important change in Navy Department methods, which has been under consideration for months, was announced by Secretary Herbert today in an order making a new distribution of duties between the Bureaus of Ordnance and Construction and Repairs. Hitherto turrets have been designed by the Bureau of Ordnance and built by the Bureau of Construction and Repairs. Under the new order they will be designed and built by the latter bureau. The Bureau of Construction and Repairs will also design and build all appliances for handling ammunition, and will install on board ship all guns and other appliances manufactured by the Bureau of Ordnance.

All such work, however, shall be done to the satisfaction of the Bureau of Ordnance.

As a result of this order, the work done on board ship by two bureaus will hereafter be done by one. Secretary Herbert believes that this order will produce equally good results as the one of October last, and that not only will the cost of work be reduced, but it will be carried on much more rapidly and with much less friction.

Secretary Herbert became satisfied early in his term that in some details the distribution of technical work between the various bureaus was faulty. In many cases two or three bureaus had to pass upon and agree concerning work which either one of them was competent to decide and undertake. There was also no one bureau which could be held responsible for the ship as a whole, and in case a vessel fell short of expectations, it was impossible to fix the blame.

Therefore, in October last, the Secretary issued a general order placing upon the Bureau of Construction and Repairs the responsibility for the designs, the stability, and the structural strength of the ship as a whole, and so limiting and defining the duties of the other technical bureaus as to enable them to hold each such bureau to strict accountability as regards work done under its cognizance. The order of to-day will tend to still further aid in fixing responsibility.

TO TEST HIS DISCHARGE IN COURT

Case of Clerk Michael Maharrin of the Commissioner of Jurors.

Michael Maharrin, an assistant enrollment clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors, was recently notified by Commissioner Plimley that his services would not be required after Aug. 1. He proposes to test in the courts the right of the Commissioner to summarily discharge him.

Maharrin is a Tammany man, an appointee of former Commissioner Martin, and he had performed his work satisfactorily, so far as he knows. A short time ago he took a vacation of a week. On his return he got his notice to quit.

Appointments in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors were placed within the civil service classification by the present Board of Civil Service Commissioners a short time after Major Plimley was appointed.

Mr. Maharrin says that since that the Commissioner has no right to dismiss him except for cause. He has employed ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy to prosecute the case.

WANTS TO EXTEND ITS CAR LINES

Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Roads' Petition.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen considered briefly yesterday, but did not finally act upon, a petition of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Railway Company for several extensions.

It was decided to make no report to the board until counsel for the company and counsel for the Twenty-third Street Crosstown Company, who opposed the grant at a recent public hearing, submit briefs.

The petitioners want to extend their tracks down Thirteenth Avenue to connect with the Twenty-third, Fourteenth, and Little Twelfth Street Ferries on the west side, and on the east side to extend their tracks to connect with the Thirty-fourth Street and Twenty-third Street Ferries.

The road has been built for several years, but never operated, because, as its counsel explained, it started from nowhere and ended in the same place. With the ferries for terminals, the railroad company promises to operate the road. Strong opposition to the granting of the extensions has developed from the Twenty-third Street Railroad, that would be affected by a competing line.

Bequests to Hebrew Charities.

The will of Bertha May, which was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday, gives $500 each to the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in Brooklyn, and the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

The remainder of the testator's property is left to relat

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Still Strong, with the Grangers in Good Demand.

STRENGTH BASED ON PROMISING CROPS

Burlington and Rock Island Score Sharp Advances and the General List Higher in Sympathy—Slight Recession in the Last Hour.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Sentiment to-day was favorable to higher prices, particularly for the Grangers. Commission house buying increased considerably, and there was less selling by London. After the first hour London was a buyer of St. Paul, and a few of its other specialties.

The growing crops furnished the only news of the day. Reports of their condition were particularly favorable, and as a result the wheat market was lower, while the Granger stocks showed material gain. The very flattering outlook for the corn crop is reflected in the persistent buying of Burlington and Rock Island. The former stock sold up to 90⅞ to-day, and closed at 90¾, a net gain of 1½ points. Rock Island advanced to 77¾, but on realizing in the final hour fell back to 77⅛, a net gain of 1 point. St. Paul sold at its highest price of the year, 70⅝, and closed at 70½, a net gain of ⅝. Northwestern touched 101, and closed at 100¾, a net gain of ⅞.

Other grain-carrying roads also enjoyed advances, Missouri Pacific, Atchison, and Kansas and Texas being notably strong among the number. The coal stocks were quiet but firm, Jersey Central gaining 1¼ points, having at one time sold up to 104. The general list moved in sympathy with the Grangers, and at the close, notwithstanding some taking of profits in the last hour, was, as a rule, higher than yesterday.

Chicago Gas was irregular, moving between 53½ and 55⅛, and closing at 54¼, a net gain of ⅛. It is believed that recent buyers in the neighborhood of 51 have taken their profits. The stock consequently has little support, and is open to attack by the bear leaders whenever they feel so disposed. Sugar was less active than usual, and it moved in narrow limits, but closed ½ higher, at 113¼. Other industrials were without feature.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was liberally offered, but the demand continued light. Rates were at 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in fair demand, and transactions were made at quoted figures. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 3¾@4 per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 4@4½ per cent. for choice six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $88,087,516, and the balances were $4,595,832. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $589,369.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short bills, 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.89½ for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89@$4.89¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.90@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.90@$4.90½ for cable transfers, and $4.88¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¾ and 96, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $2 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60¾@60⅞. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53⅝c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30 5-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$35,014,724
Imports for the same period	21,334,172
Net exports	$13,480,552
Net exports to date, 1894	62,988,049
Net exports to date, 1893	59,440,679
Net exports to date, 1892	39,553,760

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

. ADVANCED.

Chicago & Northwest ⅞
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 1½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul ¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf 1½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1
Long Island Tract, 1st in. pd 1
Manhattan 1
Michigan Central 1
Minnesota Iron 1
Missouri Pacific ¾
New-Jersey Central 1¼
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf. 1½
Northern Pacific pf ¾
Or. S. L. & U. N. ¾
Pacific Mail ¾
United States Cordage pf 1

DECLINED.

Erie Tel. & Tel. 1
Pittsburg & Western pf 1
United States Leather 1¼
United States Leather pf 1¼
Wheel. & L. E. pf. 1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were less active, except the Atchison, which continued in good demand, and made a further advance. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

A., T. & S. F. 4s, t. r. 1
Chi., R. & Q. con. 5s 1
Col. Mid. 6s, t. r. 1¾
Ohio South. 1st. 2
Phila. & Read. gen. 1½
Phila. & Read. gen., t. r. 1
Tol., A. A. & Cad. 6s, t. r. 1
Tol., A. A. & N. 1st, t. r. 4
United States Cordage 1st 2
Wabash deb. bonds 1½

DECLINED.

Balt. & Ohio 5s, 1925 1
Tenn., C. & I. 1st Birm. 3½
Tenn. C. & I. 1st Tenn. 6

Government bonds were steady. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	112	112⅜
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	122½	123
4s, c., 1925	123½	124
5s, r., 1904	114½	114⅝
5s, c., 1904	116½	116¾
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 61⅛; St. Paul, ½, to 71¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 18⅜, and Union Pacific, ¼, to 13⅜. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1¼, to 50⅜, and Illinois Central, ¼, to 101. Erie sold at 10¼; Erie second consols at 68⅜; New-York Central at 104; Reading at 9, and Atchison at 14⅜. British consols advanced 1-16, to 107, for money and 107 1-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £65,000. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 9-16 per cent.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 15c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 27½c for checks.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	75	75	75	75	74½	75¼	275
American Express	114	114	114	114	113½	115	50
*American Sugar Refining	113¾	114	113¼	113⅝	113½	113⅝	16,090
American Tel. & Cable Co	98	98	98	98	96	..	20
American Tobacco	110¼	110¼	110½	110¼	110	110½	400
Atch., Top. & S. F., 2d in. pd.	14½	15	14⅜	14⅜	14¾	14⅞	15,005
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	31⅜	31⅞	31	31¼	31¼	31⅝	1,552
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	100
Baltimore & Ohio	63½	64	63½	64	64	65	510
Canada Southern	54¾	54¾	54⅜	54⅜	54¾	54¾	425
Chesapeake & Ohio	21¾	22	21⅜	21⅞	21¾	22	600
Chicago Gas	54¼	55⅛	53½	54½	54¼	54⅜	35,285
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	100	100	100¼	100½	101	325
Chicago & Northwestern	100	101	100	100⅜	100⅜	101	5,542
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	146¼	146¾	146¼	146¼	146	147½	110
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	89½	90⅞	89¼	90⅜	90⅜	90¾	35,347
C., C., C. & St. Louis	47¾	48	47½	47½	47½	47⅝	1,182
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	69¾	70⅝	69¾	70½	70⅜	70½	19,780
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	124½	125	124½	125	124	125½	510
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	76¾	77⅞	76½	77⅛	77⅛	77¼	23,714
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37¾	38	37¾	38	37¾	38	510
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¼	5	700
Consolidated Gas Company	140	140	140	140	140	141	460
Delaware & Hudson	130½	131	130½	131	130	131	568
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162⅜	162⅜	161½	161½	161	162	700
Denver & Rio Grande	15	15	15	15	14⅜	15½	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	47⅜	48¼	20
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	21½	21⅝	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21¼	4,770
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	58	58	58	58	57⅜	..	100
General Electric	35½	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	35½	35⅞	888
Illinois Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	99	100	100
Illinois Steel Company	74½	74½	74½	74½	71	74½	100
Laclede Gas	23½	23½	23	23¼	23	24	400
Lake Erie & Western	27⅝	27⅝	27	27	26¾	27	771
Lake Erie & Western pf.	83⅝	83⅞	83⅝	83⅝	83¼	83⅜	110
Lake Shore	153	153⅝	153	153⅛	151½	152½	224
*Long Island Trac., 1st as. pd.	17	17	16⅞	17	17	17⅜	350
Louisville & Nashville	59⅝	60⅛	59⅜	59⅞	59⅞	60	3,450
Manhattan Consolidated	113	113¼	113	113¼	112	113	238
*Metropolitan Traction	101	101½	101	101½	100½	..	200
Michigan Central	101	101	101	101	100½	101½	125
Minn. & St. Louis	21¾	22½	21¾	22¼	22	22½	1,720
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	82	82	82	82	82	82½	50
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	47	47¼	47	47¼	47	47½	200
Minnesota Iron	64	64	64	64	64	64½	150
Missouri Pacific	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	34⅜	34½	3,235
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18⅛	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	37¾	38⅛	37¾	38⅛	37⅝	38⅝	3,815
National Lead Company pf.	90¾	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝	90⅜	91⅛	10
National Linseed Oil	28	28	28	28	27	28	200
New-Jersey Central	103	104	103	103½	103½	103⅞	2,780
New-York Central	102	102	102	102	101⅝	102	486
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	54	55	54	55	54½	55¾	650
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	17	17	17	17	17	17¼	425
N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	71	71	71	71	70	73	50
New-York, Sus. & Western	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11	11⅝	680
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	29¾	30¼	29½	30⅛	30	30¼	1,800
North American	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	6	200
Northern Pacific	5	5⅛	5	5	5⅜	5⅞	3,212
Northern Pacific pf.	18⅜	20	18⅜	19½	19½	19⅝	4,283
Ontario & Western	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	510
Oregon Improvement	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	11½	12½	10
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	7	7	7	7	6⅝	7⅜	100
Pacific Mail	28½	29½	28½	29¼	29¼	29½	1,800
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾	200
Philadelphia & Reading	17¾	18	17½	17¾	17⅝	17¾	9,130
Pittsburg & Western pf.	30	30	30	30	30½	31⅝	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19	20	270
Pullman Palace Car Co.	177	177	176	176½	176	177	855
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	115½	115½	115½	115½	116	..	5
St. Louis Southwestern	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	374
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17⅜	17½	410
St. Paul & Omaha	41¾	41⅞	41¾	41¾	40¾	41⅝	700
Southern Pacific	25⅜	26	25⅜	25⅞	25⅜	26	400
Southern Railway	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	935
Southern Railway pf.	42⅛	42⅜	42⅛	42⅝	42½	42⅝	1,260
Tennessee Coal & Iron	36¾	36¾	35½	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	1,055
Texas Pacific	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	1,100
Union Pacific	12⅜	13	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	2,100
United States Cordage	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	404
United States Cordage pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	1⅞	2	203
United States Rubber	41½	41⅞	41½	41⅞	41¼	41⅞	300
United States Rubber pf.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	93½	94½	10
*United States Leather	17½	17½	16½	16½	16½	16¾	1,320
*United States Leather pf.	86½	87	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	86	3,160
Wabash	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅜	1,120
Wabash pf.	21	21¼	21	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	7,085
Wells-Fargo Express	111½	111½	111½	111½	109	112	160
Western Union Telegraph	91⅞	91⅞	91⅝	91⅞	91½	91¾	922
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17	17¼	16⅞	17	16⅞	17⅛	2,405
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	52⅜	52⅜	52½	52½	52¼	53	400
Total sales							235,600

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Atch., Col & Pac 1st 2,000	42	
Atch. T. & S. F 4s Trust Co Certfs 10,000	79¼	
5,000	79⅝	
20,000	79¾	
24,000	79⅝	
5,000	79¾	
29,000	80	
13,000	80¼	
20,000	80½	
2,000	80¼	
59,000	80½	
1,000	80¼	
1,000	80½	
Atch. T & S F Gn 4s When Issued 10,000	81	
29,000	81¼	
18,000	81½	
41,000	81¾	
24,000	82	
10,000	81¾	
15,000	81⅞	
50,000	82	
1,000	81⅞	
56,000	81¾	
At. T & S F Adj 4s New. When Issued 5,000	53½	
5,000	54	
11,000	53⅝	
8,000	53⅜	
5,000	53⅝	
5,000	53⅞	
25,000	54	
9,000	54½	
34,000	54⅜	
10,000	54½	
12,000	54⅝	
2,000	54¾	
20,000	54½	
10,000	54⅜	
10,000	54¼	
10,000	54	
10,000	54¼	
Atch. Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Receipts 1st Installmt. Pd	30	
40,000	31⅞	
40,000	31⅝	
70,000	31⅞	
25,000	31⅝	
43,000	31⅞	
20,000	32	
40,000	32¼	
1,000	32	
7,000	32⅛	
65,000	32⅜	
5,000	32⅝	
50,000	32¾	
590	33⅛	
5,000	32⅝	
19,000	32	
5,000	31⅞	
Atlantic & Pac Inc 15,000	4½	
1,000	4⅝	
19,000	4⅝	
Austin & N W 1st 10,000	93⅜	
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 2,000	112½	
B'way & 7th Avenue 1st Con 5s 9,000	114	
Bklyn. W & W Co 5s 5,000	107½	
Bur. C. R & N 1st 1,500	106¾	
Chi. B & Q Con 7s 23,000	120½	
Chi. B. & Q Conv 5s 1,000	107	
5,000	108	
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 3,000	100½	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 6,000	48	
Ches & O Gen 4½s 9,000	83⅜	
Ches & O Con 5s 5,000	111¼	
Chi & Northwestern 30 Year Deb 5s 10,000	110	
15,000	110¼	
Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s 4,000	122	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 5,000	105	
9,000	105¾	
C. St P. M & O Con 1,000	131½	
Col, H V & Tol 5s 1,000	93½	
Col, H V & T G M 6s 1,000	93½	
Col & 9th Avenue 1st 7,000	111½	
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 3,000	82	
Dal & Waco 1st 5s 1,000	80½	
Den & Rio G 4s 1,000	87	
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st 1,000	111	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 7,000	102½	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s 26,000	103¾	
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000	102½	
Erie 3d Mortgage 2,000	101¼	
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge 1,000	81	
Kanawha & Mich 4s 1,000	80	
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6,000	113	
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000	90¼	
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 1,000	102½	
Lehigh V-B Con Assented 2,000	108¼	
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 10,000	111	
Long Island G M 4s 5,000	100	
Lou, St L & Tex 1st 1,000	60	
Met Elevated 1st 3,000	120	
Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000	75	
Mich Cent Con 7s 2,000	120¼	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 1,000	87¼	
9,000	87	
2,000	87½	
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 5,000	62½	
2,000	62¾	
8,000	62	
Mo, Kan & Tex 5s 3,000	91⅜	
Mo, Kan & East 1st 6,000	92½	
Missouri Pacific 3d 25,000	112	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 7,000	20	67¾
5,000	68	
15,000	68½	
N Y Chi & St L 4s 3,000	105¼	
N Y N H & H 4s Con Deb Certfs 1,000	143	
Small Bonds 100	143⅞	
200	144	
N Y, Ontario & West Refunding 4s 3,000	94⅜	
5,000	94½	
North Pac 3d Coupon 5,000	73½	
25,000	74	
North Pac Con 5s 5,000	43¾	
52,000	44	
20,000	44⅛	
10,000	44¼	
10,000	44	
North P & Mon 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000	39½	
1,000	39½	
8,000	40	
Ohio Southern 1st 5,000	88½	
10,000	89	
10,000	89⅜	
2,000	90	
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 5,000	49¾	
1,000c	49½	
5,000	49¾	
Ore Short Line 6s 3,000	99¾	
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Receipts 5,000	49	
Phila & Reading 1st Pf Inc 10,000	33	
15,000	33⅛	
1,000	33	
2d Pf Inc 15,000	20	
15,000	20¼	
10,000	20	
Pf Inc 5,000	14⅜	
Phil & R Gen 4s 3,000	79½	
10,000	80	
5,000s3	80¾	
5,000	80⅜	
10,000	80½	
Trust Co Certfs 5,000	71⅜	
15,000	71⅞	
10,000	72	
15,000	72¼	
10,000	72½	
20,000	72⅜	
5,000	72½	
15,000	72¼	
10,000	72	
Pitts & W 1st 4s 20,000	85½	
Rich & Dan 6s 5,000	120¼	
Rio Grande W 1st 4,000	77¾	
Rome, W & Og Con 1,000	118¾	
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certfs 15,000	64¼	
22,000	64	
St L & San Iron Mt 5s 1,000	84¼	
St L & San Fran 2d Class C 11,000	116½	
St L S W 2d Inc 1,000	39¼	
Scioto Val & N E 4s 2,000	84¾	
St Paul, M & M 1st Mon Cent 5s 1,000	104½	
San An & Ar Pass 4s 2,000	65	
1,000	64½	
21,000	65	
Savannah & W 1st Trust Receipts 10,000	63	
10,000	63¼	
5,000	63½	
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 10,000	95	
Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000	97½	
4,000	97⅝	
1,000	97¼	
Tenn C, I & R 6s Birm Div 1st 21,000	90	
Tenn Div 6s 10,000	89	
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 1,000	92½	
2,000s3	92½	
10,000	92¼	
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 11,000	20½	
5,000	20⅜	
5,000	20⅝	
10,000	20⅜	
3,000	20⅞	
16,000	20¼	
10,000	20½	
Tol, A A & Cad 6s Trust Co Certfs 2,000	73	
Tol, A A & N M 1st Trust Co Certfs 2,000	83	
Un Pac Col Tr 6s 1,000	97	
United P 6s, 1896 2,000	106⅜	
Union P 1st, 1897 11,000	107	
Union P 1st, 1899 1,000	107½	
U S Ext S F 8s 25,000	97½	
U S Cord Co 1st 1,000	37½	
5,000	38	
Wabash 1st 1,000	106⅞	
1,000	106¾	
7,000	106⅞	
Wabash 2d Mtg 6s 5,000	78¼	
18,000	78½	
1,000	78⅝	
22,000	79	
1,000	78¾	
13,000	79	
5,000	79⅜	
7,000	78⅞	
Wash Deb, Ser B 10,000s2OF	28⅞	
10,000	29	
10,000s2OF	29	
10,000s2OF	29¼	
20,000s2OF	29½	
5,000	29¾	
5,000	29¼	
2,000	29⅜	
3,000	30	
West Shore Gtd 4s 7,000	105¼	
Registered 2,000	105¼	
W U Col Trust 5s 12,000	110½	
5,000	110⅝	
Wiscon Cen Co 1st 3,000	56¼	
12,000	56½	
7,000	56¾	
Trust Co Certfs 8,000	56¾	
2,000	56½	
1,000	56⅝	
Total sales		$2,468,800

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	150
Alton & Terre Haute	62	65
American Coal	90	..
American Cotton Oil	26	27½
American District Telegraph	33	40
*American Sugar Refining pf.	101¼	101⅜
*American Tobacco pf.	112	113
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
Bay State Gas	15	22
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston Air Line pf.	105	..
Brunswick Co	3	3¼
Buffalo, R. & P.	21	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	51	..
Canadian Pacific	49½	51
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	18¾	18⅞
Chicago & Alton	156	161
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	180
Chicago & Eastern Ill.	55	56
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	93	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162½	..
Col. Coal & I., Dev.	8	9
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	93	..
C., H. V. & T.	23½	25½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	9½	10
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	47½	..
*D., S. S. & A.	6	6⅜
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	14
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	97	99½
Evansville & Terre Haute	38	45
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	53	..
Flint & P. M.	15	16
Flint & P. M. pf.	40½	..
Great Northern pf.	127	131
G. B. & W., t. r.	¾	1⅜
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2¼	3½
Homestake	23	25
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	17½	18
Iowa Central	10¾	11¾
Iowa Central pf.	36	37½
Kan. & Michigan	7¼	9¾
Keokuk & Des Moines	4½	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	16½	..
Laclede Gas pf.	83	84
Long Island	85	87½
L., N. A. & C.	8¾	9¾
L., N. A. & C. pf.	27	27½
L., St. L. & T.	..	1½
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Maryland Coal pf.	50	70
Mexican Central	12¼	13
Mexican National certificates	2	2½
Mobile & Ohio	23¾	24½
*National Lead	34½	34¾
National Starch	7	9
National Starch 1st pf.	48	..
National Starch 2d pf.	26	34
New Central Co.	7	9
New-York & New-Haven	204	205
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d pf.	31¾	33½
N. Y. L. E. & W.	10	10¼
N Y. L. E. & W. pf.	22¾	24¼
Norfolk Southern	65	..
Norfolk & Western	3⅝	3¾
Norfolk & Western pf.	13⅞	14½
Northwestern Telegraph	106	..
Ontario Mining	8½	10
Oregon R. & N.	27	31
Pennsylvania Coal	325	..
Peoria & Eastern	5½	7¼
Pitts., Young. & Ash.	47¾	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	51¾	52½
P. F. W. & C.	162½	..
P. F. W. & C. sp.	150	..
Quicksilver	3	3½
Quicksilver pf.	10	19
Rens. & Sar.	179	..
Rio Grande Western	17½	18½
Rio Grande Western pf.	43	45
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	28	30
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	89	91¾
St. P. & O. pf.	121	125
St. P., M. & M.	116½	117½
Silver bullion certificates	66⅜	66⅞
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
Texas Pacific Land Trust	10	11
Toledo & O. C.	45	49
Toledo & O. C. pf.	78	80
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	1⅝	3
*Twin City R. T.	29	..
Twin City R. T. pf.	100	..
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	6	7
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	14½	..
U. P., D. & G.	5¼	6½
U. S. Express	41	43
U. S. Cordage gtd.	3½	4
Utica & Black River	150	..
*Western Union Beef	10¼	11
Wisconsin Central	5	5¾

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	113¾	114	113¼	113¾	5,700
Am. Tobacco.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110½	20
A., T. & S. F.	14⅝	15	14⅜	14⅞	2,300
Ark. C. Imp.	24½	24⅞	24¼	24½	100
Can. South.	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	20
Chic. Gas.	54½	55⅛	53⅞	54⅜	9,610
C., R. I. & P.	76½	77⅜	76½	77¼	3,950
C., B. & Q.	89½	90⅜	89½	90⅝	9,490
C., M. & St. P.	69⅜	70½	69⅜	70½	8,570
Cent. of N. J.	102¾	104	102⅞	103½	300
Chic. & N. W.	100⅝	101	100¼	100⅝	750
Dist. & C. F.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	900
Gen. Electric.	35½	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	110
Laclede Gas.	23¼	23½	23⅛	23⅜	300
Louis. & N.	59⅜	60⅛	59¾	60	580
Long I. Trac.	16	16	16	16	10
Manhattan	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	100
Total sales					47,490

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d A	31¾	32	31¾	32	$15,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s, W. I.	81¼	81½	81¼	81½	20,000
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	9,000
At. & P. inc.	4½	4½	4½	4½	10,000
C. & E. Ill 5s	100

and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 26th day of July, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$92,640,400.22	
Gold bullion	60,078,950.64	
Total	$152,719,350.86	
Outstanding gold certificates	45,336,909.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	180,800.00	
Total	$45,147,109.00	
Balance		$105,472,241.86
Standard silver dollars	$340,051,350.00	
Silver bullion	666,747.05	
Total	$350,618,097.05	
Outstanding silver certificates	330,141,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	10,059,422.00	
Total	$320,081,882.00	
Balance		30,536,215.05
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$21,552,518.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,762.25	
Total	$145,554,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	145,554,280.00	
Balance		.25
United States notes	$71,102,291.74	
Outstanding currency certificates	69,945,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	3,180,000.00	
Total	$56,165,000.00	
Balance		21,027,291.74
Treasury notes of 1890	$30,727,700.00	
National bank notes	5,712,715.41	
Fractional silver coin	16,532,526.26	
Fractional currency	78.64	
Minor coin	1,166,614.04	
Deposits in National banks	14,536,334.25	
Bonds and interest paid	7,203,702.48	
Total	$75,879,671.08	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	7,889,542.21	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,165,190.96	
Disbursing officers' balances	24,057,694.01	
Post Office Department account	8,438,737.49	
Miscellaneous items	1,839,558.20	
Total	$41,340,722.87	
Balance		34,538,948.21
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$191,574,697.11

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$481,910 45	$12,014,672.29	$12,014,672.29
Internal revenue	399,045.39	11,115,225.01	11,115,225.01
Miscellaneous	28,294.73	2,145,061.81	2,145,061.81
Total	$909,250.57	$25,274,959.11	$25,274,959.11

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$353,000.00	$9,540,000.00	$9,540,000.00
War	158,000.00	5,149,000.00	5,149,000.00
Navy	10,000.00	2,200,000.00	2,200,000.00
Indians	16,000.00	603,000.00	603,000.00
Pensions	100,000.00	12,087,106.10	12,087,106.10
Interest	20,000.00	7,127,000.00	7,127,000.00
Total	$657,000.00	$37,306,000.00	$37,306,000.00
Excess of receipts over expenditures	252,250.57	†12,031,040.89	†12,031,040.89

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	$179,142.50	$179,142.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$101,901.00	826,412.00	$26,412.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$275,359,211	$226,000
Treasury notes (since 1890)	75,083,365	69,510
Total	$350,442,576	$295,600

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	* .14	.14
Belcher	* .32	.31
Best & Belcher	* .86	.89
Bodie Consolidated	* .19	.18
Bulwer	* .05	.05
Challar	* .37	.40
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	*2.70	2.70
Crown Point	* .08	.08
Gould & Curry	* .37	.39
Hale & Norcross	*1.45	1.50
Mexican	* .66	.67
Mono	* .05	.05
Ophir	* 1.35	1.40
Potosi	* .35	.40
Savage	* .40	.39
Sierra Nevada	* .45	.45
Union Consolidated	* .46	.44
Yellow Jacket	* .39	.39

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 26.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	.89	.87
Argentum	.92	.96
Portland	1.02	1.01
Anaconda	.40	.40
Isabella	20½	20½
Union	18¾	18½

THE MUTUAL LIFE'S SHOWING

"One of the Foremost Financial Institutions of the United States," Says Insurance Superintendent Pierce.

The Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York has just made public the result of the department's examination of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York. He reports its assets and liabilities as follows:

ASSETS.

Real Estate	$22,055,000.00
Loans on mortgage	71,389,415.92
Loans on bonds and stocks	11,366,100.00
Bonds and stocks owned (market value)	83,970,690.67
Cash in company's office	10,336.83
Cash in banks	9,644,962.08
Interest due and accrued	1,080,940.53
Rents due and accrued	99,535.92
Payments due on annuities	23,969.33
Net uncollected and deferred premiums	8,149,905.18
	$203,746,756.46

LIABILITIES.

Reserve (actuaries' 4 per cent.	$179,805,862.00
paid	$527,857.62
Matured endowments unpaid	60,395.37
Annuities unpaid	36,215.53
Death losses resisted	374,300.00
Premiums paid in advance	1,007,768.52
Liability under non-forfeiture clause	147,731.81
	134,202.00
	$181,092,564.33
Surplus	21,648,192.13
	$202,740,756.46

In referring to these, the Superintendent says:

There is nothing in the items of the company's statement to require special comment here, inasmuch as the only result of the examination has been to verify and confirm the figures of each item as computed or estimated by the company itself. Without enlarging, therefore, upon the several entries, I refer to the table of assets and liabilities, of income and expenditure, which are given below, remarking that a thorough examination of the expense and disbursement accounts shows no instance of any unlawful, illegitimate, or improper expenditure, and that each several entry has been subjected to rigid and thorough scrutiny in all its details.

The prosecution to a final completion of the work which Mr. Shannon had so thoroughly planned and so nearly finished has only confirmed the conclusions arrived at by him. The communication to the Legislature and to the public of the results of such an examination as this, when they fully justify and strengthen the position which one of the foremost financial institutions of the United States has long held in public confidence, is perhaps the most agreeable duty of the Superintendent.—Exchange.

Monument to Fighting Joe Hooker.

From The Boston Transcript.

About sixty veterans were present at the recent annual reunion of the Eleventh Massachusetts Veteran Association at Bass Point, Nahant. The following-named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—D. D. Pike; Vice President—John Welch; Secretary and Treasurer—G. B. Hutchinson. After dinner a number of speeches were made, and Capt. I. P. Gragg urged that a movement be started for the raising of funds for a monument to "Fighting Joe" Hooker. The suggestion was enthusiastically adopted, and a circular will be prepared and sent throughout the country agitating the proposition. The Secretary-Treasurer has the matter in charge.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $3,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,800,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
522 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 Broadway.
234 Fifth Av.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
47 and 49 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice to Holders of Consolidated Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated May 1, 1895, a large number of the bonds having been deposited with the NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, the undersigned intend to apply to have the negotiable Trust Certificates issued by the said trust company listed upon the New-York Stock Exchange. Holders of bonds who have not already deposited them under the said agreement are requested to make such deposit without further delay, as it is extremely important that all the bonds should be properly represented in the foreclosure proceedings now pending and in any reorganization that may be effected.

Pursuant to the terms of the Bondholders' Agreement, the undersigned have decided to limit the time within which the bonds may be deposited without penalty to Aug. 20, 1895.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JAMES STILLMAN,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
WILLIAM H. PAYNE,
MAYER LEHMAN,
Committee.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, Counsel.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary, 46 Wall St.

New Municipal Loan.
$775,000
CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
30-Year 5 Per Cent. Sinking Fund
GOLD WATER BONDS,
PRICE TO NET ABOUT 4 1-4 PER CENT.
FULL PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.
Spencer Trask & Co.,
27 & 29 Pine St., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until August 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,026 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.

Pittsburg, July 1, 1895.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5003.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Traveler's Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY CO., 52 WALL STREET, JULY 22d, 1895.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1895. Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Wednesday, July 31, and reopen on Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1895. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
57 and 59 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New-York, July 10, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed Monday, the 15th inst., and reopened Friday, the 2d of August. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

58TH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, July 26, 1895.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared, payable on and after Aug. 1. ISAAC HOWLAND, Cashier.

Dividends.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of the Treasurer, New-York, July 27, 1895.

A dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after Aug. 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 31, 1895.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

SIX PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST NOTES.

23 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1895.

Six months' interest on the above notes to Aug. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, Esq., 43 State St., Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East 42d St.,
New-York, July 24, 1895.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable Aug. 1.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK.
Corner Southern Boulevard and 3d Av.
New-York, July 23, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared on the capital stock of this bank out of the earnings of the last six months, payable Aug. 1, 1895, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, July 16, 1895.

The Directors of this company have this day declared an annual dividend of 12 per cent. on the common stock of the company, payable on and after Aug. 15, 1895. Transfer books to be closed from July 23 to Aug. 15, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, July 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Aug. 1, proximo. Transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 2. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway, New-York, July 23, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after August 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Aug. 1, 1895. S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Virginia.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK et al. vs. RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. et al.—Consolidated cause.—In equity.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of an order, made in the above-entitled cause on the tenth day of July, 1895, by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, upon the report of its Receiver, I, the undersigned, Samuel Spencer, as sole continuing Receiver of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, appointed in said cause, will, on Tuesday, the third day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, in the City of New-York, at No. 111 Broadway in said city, sell at public auction, by Samuel Muller (+), auctioneers, all my right, title and interest as such Receiver, and all the right, title and interest of the said Richmond & Danville Railroad Company in and to the following uncanceled coupon, said coupons being for July periods and belonging to the bonds hereafter designated respectively, to wit:

July 1, 1888, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $150,000 Elberton Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $30,000 Lawrenceville Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
March 1, 1880, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $16,200 Hartwell Railroad Co. First Mortgage 10 per cent. bonds.
July 1, 1882, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $20,000 Milton & Sunbury R. R. Co. First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1888, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $300,000 Statesville & Western R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $195,000 Oxford & Henderson R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1889, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $402,000 High Point, Randleman, Asheboro & Southern R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
April 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $120,000 Yadkin Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $495,000 Yadkin Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1892, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $300,000 North Carolina Midland R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $552,000 Danville & Western R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
April 1, 1880, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $103,000 Laurens R. R. Co. First Mortgage bonds.
October 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $47,000 Laurens R. R. Co. First Mortgage bonds.

The terms of such sale will be cash, on confirmation of the said sale by the Court; all charges to be adjusted on the day of sale.

The bidder whose bid is accepted as the highest for said coupons will be required to pay at once to the undersigned Receiver ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the sum so bid by him. If any bid should be rejected by the court, the amount so deposited by the bidder will be returned to him; if any bid shall be accepted by the court and the person making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of the sale and all orders of the court in respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and shall be applied as the court may direct.

For further particulars, and for more specific information as to the interest of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company and the said Receiver in the coupons to be sold, reference is hereby made to said order and proceedings in said cause on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Richmond, Virginia.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1895.

SAMUEL SPENCER,
Sole Continuing Receiver.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS & BONDS.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1895,
At 12½ o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executor.

10 shs. Union Ferry Co.
$2,000 Union Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
132 shs. Brooklyn Gas Light Co.
102 shs. Nassau Gas Light Co. of Bklyn.
1,225 Nassau Gas Light Co. of Bklyn. 5 p. c. scrip.
10 shs. Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
195 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
100 shs. Royal Salt Co. of Mt. Morris, N. Y.
$10,000 John W. Young & Sons Co. of White Plains, N. Y. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914, Feb., 1895 Coups. on.
$1,000 Iron Car Equipment Car Trust, "Series 27." 6 p. c. Bd., Guar., 1901.
$320,000 Chicago & Northern Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Coupon Bds.
50 shs. The Atlantic-Pacific Ry. Tunnel Co.

Meetings and Elections.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Aug. 1, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

WARNING GIVEN TO MR. STOKES

Stock Exchange Committee Objects to the Monetary Trust.

Charles Stokes, a partner in the firm of Francis D. Carley & Co., at 41 New Street, was summoned before the Law Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday and directed to sever his connection with the Monetary Trust, doing business in the same building in which he and his partners are associated. He was warned that if he failed to comply with the direction, his standing at the Exchange would be in peril.

The Monetary Trust has been in business about three weeks, and has solicited deposits for investment according to the judgment of its managers. It advertised a Stock Exchange connection, and it seems to have dealt largely and successfully in the market. The Exchange officers, however, were not willing to father an enterprise of this kind.

Mr. Stokes and his partners said the firm and the trust were distinct, and that, although the same persons composed each, the trust was merely a customer of the firm, paying the usual commissions for all services.

Bogus Salmon Labels.

From The Portland Oregonian.

There is a well-defined prospect that the term "Columbia River salmon" will soon become meaningless, if it has not already done so. To such an extent has the business of packing inferior fish under false labels grown that it is now no uncommon thing for commission men to be asked by Eastern and Southern dealers for Columbia River salmon which can be sold for 75 or 80 cents a case, whereas no true Columbia River Chinook salmon can be provided for less than $1, and from that up to $1.55. The Columbia River canners are also complaining just now that sales are dull for their best product, while the cheap grade of salmon of the outside rivers and bays of the coast, which is sold at prices less than last year, finds ready sale, frequently the demand exceeding the supply.

TRUST COMPANIES IN INTERIOR CITIES

Abstracts of Reports Filed at the State Capitol in Albany.

ALBANY, July 26.—Following are abstracts of reports of important trust companies in the interior cities of the State:

RESOURCES—	Rochester and Genesee	Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit, Buffalo	Buffalo Loan, Trust, Safe Deposit	Security Trust and Safe Deposit, Rochester	Trust and Guarantee Co., Binghamton	Binghamton Trust Co.	Ithaca Trust Co.
Bonds and mortgages	$703,755	$804,915	$451,162	$208,490	$140,021	$410,854	$117,240
Stocks and bonds	1,470,465	314,585	110,000	400,307	708,275	253,000	253,000
Loans on collateral	1,340,462	1,284,545	52,000	1,284,545	43,217	1,122,341	1,122,341
Due from banks	1,128	996,852	100,000	996,852	1,122,341	1,122,341	1,122,341
Real estate	169,000	100,000	200,745	100,000	200,745	100,000	100,000
Cash items	833,174	27,851	20,702	27,851	20,702	27,851	20,702
Other assets	50,444	766,853	270,744	766,853	270,744	766,853	270,744
Total	$4,567,751	$3,896,759	$1,476,506	$3,896,759	$1,476,506	$3,871,068	$2,245,010
LIABILITIES—							
Capital stock	$300,000	$300,000	$200,000	$300,000	$200,000	$100,000	$400,000
Surplus fund			52,000		52,000		
Undivided profits		393,117	57,655	1,133,990	32,035	2,015,581	1,716,516
Deposits in trust	240,368	170,825	746,001	980,968	1,087,477	440,704	2 to 4
General deposits	4,024,241	2,184,331	417,110				
Other liabilities		5,375	61,454		1,019,026	357	
Total	$4,567,751	$3,896,759	$1,476,506	$3,871,068	$2,245,010	$2,497,528	$2,497,528
Profits during year	$110,779	$127,466	$88,200	$2,871,008	$2,245,010	$2,497,528	$568,516
Interest credited	8,868	41,940	12,000	223	393,272	393,133	2 to 4
Expenses paid	10,000	12,000	12,000		1,133,990	15,196	15,196
Dividends declared			10,495			8,000	8,000
Deposits with interest	4,077,510	2,156,415	980,968			2,015,581	1,716,516
Deposits not interest	2,156,415	1,133,990					2 to 4
Deposits in trust	240,368	170,825					
General deposits	4,024,241	2,184,331					
Other liabilities		5,375					

*Loaned on personal securities. †This amount includes $13,500 due from brokers. ‡This amount includes $15,500 due from brokers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 27 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 5:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Campania";) at 8 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.") at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Paixman; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon must be directed "per Alene";) at 11 AM for Campeachy, Chinpas Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 2 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Asiatic Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Asiatic Prince.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Edenvale, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 10 and up to Aug. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 17 at 6:30 PM, for on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 19, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S TOURS,
ESTABLISHED 1841.
Special Vacation Trip
TO
EUROPE,

Leaving by Cunard Line steamship "Aurania," August 3, visiting Liverpool, London, Antwerp, Brussels, Rotterdam, The Hague, Amsterdam, Cologne, The Rhine, Mayence, Heidelberg, Strasburg, Paris, &c.

45-DAY TOUR.
Cost of Membership, $315.
All traveling expenses included. Apply at once for particulars to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, J'y 27, 9:30 AM | Lucania, Aug. 17, 1 P.M.
Aurania, Aug. 3, 3 P.M. | Etruria, Aug. 24, 8 A.M.
Umbria, Aug. 10, 8 AM | Campania, Aug. 31, 1 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., July 27, 7 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf...Sat., Aug. 3, 4 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Veendam.....Saturday, Aug. 3, at 1 P. M.
S. S. Amsterdam..Saturday, Aug. 10, at 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
New-York—London, Massachusetts, July 27.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Aug. 18, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 17, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 348 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, July 30
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Aug. 2
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Aug. 6
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasbagen, E. A. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.& W.Ry, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co. N.Pier 35N.R. | P.C.&F.R.R.,359 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. &P. A.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9AM
Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM | Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, M
Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM | Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
*Werra, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM | Kaiser W.II., Sept. 28, M
Kaiser W.II., Aug. 24, 9AM | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
*Werra, Sat., Sept. 7, 10AM
*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Scythampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 5, 9 AM
Normannia, Au. 15, 11 AM | Normannia, Sept. 12, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Au. 22, 11 AM | F. B'marck, Sept. 19, 11AM
Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM | Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $75 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL ROUTE TO
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16.	†Fulda.....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II...Nov. 2.	*Columbia.....Nov. 23.

UPHOLDS ITS FRANCHISE

Nassau Electric Railroad Company's Successful Appeal.

GENERAL TERM DECIDES FOR IT

Action of the Common Council Held Valid, Although Others Offered More Money for the Grant.

The General Term of the Supreme Court handed down a unanimous decision in Brooklyn yesterday in favor of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company in its appeal from the decision of Justice Walter L. Smith, who had declared the franchise null and void.

The Common Council of 1893 granted a franchise to the Nassau Electric Railroad, of which P. H. Flynn is the President, notwithstanding that the Union Railroad Company made an offer to pay the city $9,000 a mile, and subsequently raised the amount to $20,000. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company also offered $150,000 for the consents covering certain streets.

The Railroad Committee on June 13, 1893, refused the application of the Union Street Road on the ground that, as it did not extend beyond the city limits, it did not afford the facilities offered by the Nassau Road, and the Common Council granted the franchise to the Nassau company.

John Adamson of the Union Railroad Company then began an action against the Nassau company upon the grounds that the franchise had been granted for nothing and that the Common Council had conspired in secret to give the franchise to the Flynn company on a percentage of earnings basis, ignoring the cash offer of the Union Street company.

In his opinion, Justice Brown says that there is no allegation that the Aldermen were corrupt or that the consents were the product of corruption. He says he will endeavor to show that the act of the municipal authorities of the city in granting the consents to the defendant company violated no provision of law and was a valid exercise of power, and, being legislative in its character, is not subject to the review of the courts. He then continues:

In People vs. Flagg, 46 N. Y., 401, in speaking of the power of the courts to correct legislative abuses, Chief Justice Church said: "But when power is conceded, we have no right to inquire into the motive or reason for doing a particular act."

Such is the universal rule arising out of the form of our Government and settled by a long line of authorities, and it is fully applicable to the review of acts of municipal corporations done in the exercise of governmental powers.

Justice Brown then goes into the question of the right to grant consent to the use of the streets, and says:

The law is quite well settled that a municipal corporation has no private estate or interest in the public streets within its borders. While it is said to hold the title to the bed of the streets, its title is that of a Trustee for the people of the whole State.

The absolute control of the streets, and the direction as to their use, is in the Legislature. The Constitutional provision which requires the consent of the local authorities to the construction and operation of a steam railroad has not abridged this Legislative power. It has only qualified or regulated it. The Legislature may still grant the use of the streets subject only to the condition that the consent of the local authorities be obtained before the road is constructed or operated. The franchise proceeds from the Legislature, and the consent of the local authorities is the performance of a condition without which the road cannot be constructed.

The city has no power to alienate or appropriate the city streets, and has no property rights therein, and the provision of the statute authorizing an action to prevent a waste of the estate and other property of a municipality plainly refers to property owned by the city and within its power of disposition.

We think the question whether the Common Council was bound to grant the consents to the person offering the highest price therefor. The plaintiff strenuously insists that it was, and as ground for so claiming cites the consent void has referred us to a provision of the charter of the city, enacted in 1801, declaring it unlawful to grant the right to construct a street railroad except to a person who will agree to carry such passengers on such railroad at the lowest rate of fare. We are of the opinion that this provision of the charter is superseded by the general railroad law, which declares that every railroad corporation shall have power to construct its road across, along, or upon any highway which the route of its road shall intersect or touch, subject to the limitations and requirements of that chapter.

That the Legislature intended this act to do away with all provisions of local laws is, we think, very plain, and is especially made so by the amendment of section 192 of Chapter 438, Laws of 1890. The validity of a street railroad franchise is, therefore, to be determined under the railroad law as limited by the provisions of the Constitution heretofore referred to. There is no provision of the railroad law which requires that, in the City of Brooklyn, the right and privilege of using any street shall be sold to the highest bidder. The provision that such privilege shall be sold at public auction is now limited in its application to the City of New-York. In the City of Brooklyn and other cities of the State the local authorities are given the power to require the payment annually into the treasury of the city of such percentage of gross receipts, not exceeding 3 per cent., as they may deem proper.

The policy of the State, in this regard, as expressed in the statute of 1880, (Chapter 565,) which required as a condition of the consent to use the streets a sale of the privilege at public auction, has, by recent legislation, been completely reversed as to the whole State, except the City of New-York. Under the present law it is entirely discretionary with the local authorities whether they will require, as a condition to the grant of the consent, the payment into the Treasury of any portion of the gross receipts of the railroad to be constructed and operated therein.

The testimony shows that all the proceedings before the Common Council were regular and that no formality made requisite to its final action was omitted, and as the right to grant consent to construct a railroad in the streets of the city is not the property of the city, and the local authorities are not required to grant such consent to the highest bidder, the conclusion necessarily follows that the grant to the defendant company was a valid exercise of legislative power, and as such is not within the province of judicial review.

Contractor Albert L. Johnson, a brother of Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio, said last night that he had 900 men ready and waiting to go to work just as soon as the permits can be issued by the Department of City Works.

He also said they have a hundred cars ready, and thirty were on their way to Brooklyn. Two houses are almost completed, with men engaged to fill every position at a moment's notice.

Mr. Church wrote to Deputy City Works Commissioner Lyman yesterday and asked him to recall the revocation of the permits that were issued to the Nassau Company, and to issue permits for different parts of the city in connection with the work of construction. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel, who will give a decision to-day.

Edward M. Grout, who was the counsel for John Adamson in the suit against the Flynn railroad company, when he heard that the decision of the General Term was against him, was astonished. He said:

I have but hastily read the opinions of the General Term, but I notice one thing plainly, that is, the absence of any attempt to justify the motives or the action of the Aldermen. Not a fact dwelt upon by Judge Smith in his opinion and which led him to the conclusion, which the public had long ago reached, that the action of the Aldermen and of the Nassau Railroad Company and its promoters was fraudulent, is discussed in this opinion. The persistent and unexplained action of the Aldermen during the course of two years, each time directed to aid the Flynn plans and in direct hostility to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and the Union Street Railroad Company, is entirely overlooked. So also is the treatment of the amended petition of the Union Street Railway Company and the adjournment of the Common Council to avoid its receipt. So also is the fact that all the objections urged by the Aldermen as that the Union Street Company were totally inapplicable to the petition of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

If this decision correctly expresses the law, then the action of the Board of Aldermen is entirely beyond the review of the court, even although the Aldermen were bribed to take their action, and any one may safely proceed with such bribery, having only the fear of criminal prosecution before him, and in doing so would incur no liability to have the fruit of the bribery taken from him. So men may bribe the Aldermen through the aid of tools, with the idea that the tools will suffer the criminal prosecution and that they themselves will be able to escape with the booty, which in this case is a matter of millions.

I speak of these things not to criticise the courts, but simply to show that this decision, which, of course, we shall appeal from to the Court of Appeals, is reached not by a consideration of the facts upon which the plaintiff relied, and which induced Judge Smith's decision, but by consideration of the question of law as to the power of the Common Council. In reaching this decision on these questions of law, the General Term has, in effect, overruled the decision made by the same court in December, 1893, in the case of Adamson vs. Union Street Railroad Company, which is now in the Court of Appeals, and has practically overruled also all the decisions made in these franchise litigations.

The Union Railroad case will be heard by the Court of Appeals in the Fall, and the decision there will furnish some index of what the decision of that court will be when the appeal in this case reaches it.

In any event, the fight to prevent the consummation of what we regard as a fraud upon the people will be prosecuted to the end, and it will make no difference if, pending that fight, Mr. Flynn succeeds in getting his road in operation, for the final judgment against him by the Court of Appeals will be as effectual to stop operation of the road as Judge Smith's decision was to stop further construction.

I might add that if the plaintiff were to choose the ground upon which this judgment should be reversed, he could not have chosen grounds, which would have been more satisfactory, or which, when placed side by side with Judge Smith's opinion, would result in better presenting to the Court of Appeals every question involved in the case.

I feel confident that the Court of Appeals will sustain Judge Smith rather than the General Term.

James C. Church, attorney for the railroad company, entered judgment on the decision yesterday.

A CRASH IN MULBERRY BEND

An Ancient Building Collapses—The Wreckage Carried Away by Curiosity Seekers—No One Injured.

"Mulberry Bend," which took its name from the peaceful and tempting garden of one of the early settlers of Manhattan Island, and which for many years has furnished a name that has been a synonym for all that is vile, evil, and of the lowest depths to which humanity in this city can descend, has practically ceased to exist.

The march of improvement under legislative enactment has at last reached the "Bend" and cleared out the old rookeries and hovels in which crime was hatched and perpetrated, to make way for a park, until now nothing of its former squalor remains except the associations that for years will cling to it and be inseparable from its name.

There are many—too many—evil resorts adjacent to the "Bend," but the destruction of its rookeries will be of untold benefit to the neighborhood and the city.

The last but one of the houses in the "Bend" sought oblivion yesterday. As though convinced that it had outlived its usefulness for evil, its usefulness for good having departed years ago, yesterday the old frame building fell down and did not wait to be demolished. Its improved surroundings were uncongenial, its purpose in life had departed, and, like the survivor of an aged couple, it voluntarily went out of existence.

Like buzzards over a battlefield, the denizens of the neighborhood waited impatiently until its life should become extinct, and then they pounced upon its remains and carried away such parts as were desirable.

The fallen building was said to be the oldest structure in the "Bend." It certainly was the most dilapidated. Just before it fell, "hoodlums" were seen tearing its roof off, and it was supposed that they had been carried down in the wreck.

The building stood at the corner of Mulberry and Bayard Streets. It was bought for $1.50 when the city sold the old houses that were to be removed, and had been let to Frank Rango, a peddler of ice and vegetables, for $15 a month, by its purchaser. There was little left of the building but its frame, yet it server Rango's purpose.

Rango left the place yesterday morning, and his small son, Santo, was in charge of it at 4 o'clock, when it fell. It went down with a crash, and when the dust had blown away nothing remained but a mass of ruins. Santo was on the sidewalk, yelling lustily for his mother, who soon appeared, and wept for her ice and vegetables.

As no one had seen the "hoodlums" leave the roof, reports were carried to the fire stations that they had been buried in the ruins, and the fire companies turned out to rescue them. They had ample help, and by the time that the wreckage had been turned over and cast into the street, all alarm about the "hoodlums" was gone.

The thousands of persons who were attracted by the noise of the collapse and the screeching of the fire engines crowded the firemen so that it was difficult for them to do their work. It finally became necessary to send for many policemen to aid the firemen, and keep the mob from fighting over the remains of the old house, for everybody wanted to carry away relics.

It required about an hour for the firemen to convince themselves that there was no one in the ruins, and within a few minutes after they had left there was nothing of the house remaining except the cellar and the mortar with which its frame had been filled.

Orders have been issued for the vacation of the other and last house, as it is liable to fall at any minute. It will be torn down by the Department of Buildings.

SERMONS FOR SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

Organization of a National Association to Provide Them—Power of the Press Recognized.

BOSTON, July 26.—The Newspaper Sermon Association, organized under the laws of Massachusetts, was to-day incorporated in this city.

The purpose of this association is to furnish to the Sunday papers readable nonsectarian religious matter, addressed to and intended for their 20,000,000 readers in the United States. These sermons are to come from the pens of the best moral and spiritual writers of the world. They are not intended to supplant, but to encourage, the observance of formal worship, and are to be of a character which, by touching emphatically the philanthropic side of spiritual life, will bring the churchless Sunday reader into a purer and higher plane of thought than is developed by the average material comprising the Sunday paper.

The association is constituted for the following purposes:

The dissemination of non-sectarian and non-doctrinal religious truths by aid of the Sunday newspapers.

Quickening among editors and publishers of the Sunday papers a realization of their possibilities and responsibilities in the spiritual and moral development of their readers.

Lessening Church antagonism and developing in the Christian Church a greater willingness to use the newspapers as a power for Christianity.

It is the intention of the association to recognize the press in the beginning as the most complete institution existing today for the dissemination of knowledge, spiritual as well as secular, and it is its expressed intention to take up a grading increasing space in the columns of the press for the publication of elevating literature. It is a fundamental principle of the association that such material must always be measured by the same standard as other journalistic matter—namely, by its power to interest the masses.

The Newspaper Sermon Association is the outcome and result of a series of circulars sent over the country about two months ago to the various newspapers and representatives of the Church regarding the feeling existing relative to united action between the press and the pulpit in a common effort for purification and enlightenment. Approvals and indorsements of both press and Church came in so rapidly that the problem was seen to be of vast proportions. An organization of a National character seemed necessary.

THOUGHT HIS MOTHER DROWNED

But She Walked in While He Was Preparing for the Funeral.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 26.—It was reported yesterday that a woman named Mrs. Ann Mulvey had been drowned. The body was identified by three neighbors and her son as that of the woman named, and every preparation was being made for the funeral.

While the son was cleaning up the house last night, preparatory to the reception of the body from the undertakers, Mrs. Mulvey walked into her home loaded down with groceries. For a minute the son was transfixed with fear. When he could speak, he asked what he supposed was an apparition if she was his mother.

Mrs. Mulvey thought her son had been drinking, and advised him to go to bed, while she made a cup of tea to steady his nerves. The son went fearfully toward his mother, and shook her before he could realize that he was not dealing with a ghost. When she learned of the identification by the neighbors, Mrs. Mulvey went out among them. She appeared to a Mrs. Lawless, who fainted from fright, and for half an hour there was great commotion near the scene of Mrs. Mulvey's travels.

The drowned woman is very much like Mrs. Mulvey in appearance. Who she is has not been determined.

Indefinite Location.

From The New-York Weekly.

City Youth—Where was it you said you lived?

Mountain Maid—I told you I lived in "the Switzerland of America."

City Youth—Y-e-s, I know, but which one?

DISCIPLINE ON THE U. S. S. RALEIGH

Seamen Said to Believe It Is Too Severe—Charges Denied by Capt. Miller and the Officers.

BOSTON, July 26.—Some of the members of the crew of the United States cruiser Raleigh, at this port, have complained recently of the treatment they have received from Capt. Merrill Miller, in command, and the other officers of the vessel. The men claim that many of their privileges have been unnecessarily curtailed. One of the chief complaints is that their pay, which was due yesterday, was withheld for several days, and they found fault because they were thus deprived of money to make purchases of delicacies for the messes. Shore leave, they say, has been denied without cause, and they were obliged to coal ship to-day just after having painted the port side and the two smoke stacks, necessitating the recleaning of the ship.

The men are said to believe that three seamen have committed suicide, and twenty-five deserted because of the restrictions placed upon them. They say the ship is the most unpopular in the navy. One man deserted and fled into the wilds of Central America, never to be heard from again, leaving $400 to his credit on the Paymaster's book. One said he had $250 due him, and was refused a cent to spend on his shore leave last night.

One of the men asserted that though the ship has been in commission a year, she has never had a trial to see if she can make 19 knots, the contract speed. "Why," he said, "the fastest gait the old tub ever reeled off was on a trip from Trinidad to Colon. There was an insurrection over there, and we got orders from the Navy Department to proceed to Colon with all possible speed. Yet we only made 12½ knots. Here we are in Boston to take out the naval militia, and we can't go faster than 9 knots an hour to save our souls."

Capt. Merrill Miller of the United States cruiser Raleigh said to-day that he had not refused to allow his crew any of the privileges which are usually granted to the sailors of a man-of-war while in port, and that he had not refused to give the crew their pay when it was due.

"Officially, I shall pay no attention to the matter," he said, "Of course there are all kinds of people composing the crew of a warship, and in every crew of every warship, two or three disgruntled men who, when they get ashore, will say anything that comes into their heads.

"There has never been a man put in irons by my orders since I have been in command of the ship. If the irons have been used at all, it has been for a few hours, while I have been temporarily absent. I don't believe the use of irons necessary or best, in most cases, although allowed by the regulations.

"As to refusing to give the men their liberty, I can say that since January the Raleigh has been cruising in the West Indies, and in hot climates, where sickness, such as yellow fever, was apt to become an epidemic at any moment. Under such circumstances it was obviously unwise to allow men unrestricted liberty ashore.

"I am responsible to the Government not only for the condition of my ship but also for the health and general physical condition of the crew. Everything possible was done while we were in hot latitudes, both by myself and officers, to make the men of the crew comfortable and contented. As to the men not receiving their wages when due, that is nonsense. According to the regulations the crew are entitled to draw their pay once a month. The men on the Raleigh received their last month's pay on the last day of June. They are, therefore, not entitled to further payment until the last day of July."

The other officers of the Raleigh seemed very much surprised at the reports of discontent on shipboard. The crew were hard at work to-day getting in coal, and no signs of discontent were noticeable among them.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Officers at the Navy Department profess incredulity as to a basis for the complaints made by seamen on the Raleigh against Capt. Miller, and term their story "a galley yarn." No complaint on the subject has reached the department. Concerning the statement that three seamen committed suicide, it is stated that so far as the records of the department show, the only basis for it is the fact that a seaman was drowned at Savannah last Spring under circumstances that pointed to suicidal intent. As to the reported desertion, naval officers say that the number has not been unusual in a ship with a crew of nearly 600 men.

The complaint of the men about the refusal to pay them is well founded, provided it is based on fact. The regulations provide that the men shall receive their pay the 25th day of the month, excepting when they are at sea, in which case it is withheld until the arrival of the vessel at a port. It was suggested that the Paymaster of the Raleigh may be temporarily without funds.

CONDEMNS THE TOMBS PRISON

GRAND JURY SAYS THE ACCOMMODATIONS ARE INADEQUATE.

Recomends that a New Structure Replace the Present Court Building, Thus Affording More Room.

The Grand Jury for the July term handed in a presentment yesterday condemning the condition of the Tombs Prison. The presentment was based on the report of a committee appointed to examine the premises.

The Grand Jury emphasizes the importance of increasing the accommodations for prisoners. Five hundred persons, the report says, were found in the Tombs, where the space was insufficient for less than half that number. The kitchens are inconvenient, the laundry is too small, the hospital consists of but two cells, and lavatory accommodations scarcely exist. The teachings of sanitary science are completely disregarded, and persons who are, in the presumption of the law, innocent of offense are treated worse than those persons actually sentenced to imprisonment.

"In the ten-day prison," the Grand Jury said, "12 by 30 feet, are sometimes crowded 150 persons, with nothing but the stone floor to lie upon, and in a room 12 by 25 feet twenty-seven men employed about the prison are compelled to sleep."

In fixing the blame for the state of the prison, the presentment says:

"The Grand Jury are clear that the main responsibility for the condition of the Tombs should be placed upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New-York. Though repeatedly requested to do so, they have thus far neglected to provide the money required to enlarge the Tombs, and in cases to which our attention is called they have stricken from the estimate of the Department of Charities and Correction items for that purpose."

It is recommended that a new prison be built on the site of the present Tombs Court building. Then, if further room be required, the prison itself could be rebuilt.

The Grand Jury recommends that no attempt be made to repair or alter the old court buildings. The only way, the Grand Jury claims, is to tear down the old structure and to erect a modern fire-proof building.

Business Ways in Early Days.

From The Overland Monthly.

In the early days of California there were neither courts nor juries in the land; the word of a Californian was the only bond required. Even the wary Yankee traders who frequented the coast when foreign commerce was finally allowed, trusted them freely from one season to the next. An incident illustrating this trait is told by the Aguirre family. Don José Aguirre, who owned a trading vessel, once had as supercargo a young man who was a stranger to Californian customs.

While the ship, with cargo, lay in San Pedro harbor, the master being absent, Augustin Machado, a ranchero of considerable wealth in land and herds, but who could neither read nor write, went on board to do some purchasing, his carts awaiting him on shore. When he had made his choice and was about having the goods conveyed to land, the supercargo asked him for either payment or guarantee.

Machado did not at first understand that he was being distrusted; no such demand had ever before been made of any ranchero, where the buyer offered no money, he being credited without hesitation. When at length it dawned upon the Californian, he drew a hair from his beard, and, gravely handing it to the young man, said, with dignity: "Deliver this to SeñorAguirre and tell him it is a hair from the beard of Augustin Machado—you will find it a sufficient guarantee."

The supercargo, crestfallen, placed the hair in the leaves of his account book and allowed the goods to be removed. Upon Aguirre's return he was deeply chagrined at the insult that had been offered to his friend.

HESTER STREET MARKET

Crowded with Buyers and Sellers on Fridays.

WARES OF MANY KINDS FOR SALE

Housewives of the Neighborhood Cautious in Making Purchases—Pushcarts Driven Hither and Thither.

There was the usual market day crowd on Hester Street yesterday.

Those who wish to see the people of the vicinity, the goods they buy and sell, and the need of the extra force of street cleaners in the neighborhood should visit the street about 10 o'clock some Friday morning.

There is no sign of business depression in those stores near the Bowery where big signs announce "Billige Kleider," ("Cheap Clothing,") "Ceap John Store." Nor is there any sign of business depression in the shops where the long lines of goods hanging on the outside include men's laundered shirts that have seen better days.

But it is several blocks from the Bowery that the crowd begins to grow dense, and the real business of the day and place is in full swing. There are hundreds of people on a single corner. If it is impossible to make progress on the sidewalks, and the streets are so crowded with pushcarts and customers that the drivers of wagons going through the street utter shrill whistles constantly to warn people in the way of their horses. Then the crowds of humanity are driven back against the wheels of the pushcarts, and the unpleasant contents of the gutters, rubbish of all kinds from the vehicles and stands. To this rubbish the poultrymen contribute feathers, the fruit and vegetable men a variety of decayed stuff, and some one always has an old hat to top off an east side rubbish heap.

There is hardly a square foot of ground in Hester Street that is not covered with people during the day. The whole place seems to be in a state of perpetual motion, and the occasional visitor is apt to have a feeeling of giddiness.

The purchasers seen in Hester Street are almost entirely women, who exchange a little gossip with their neighbors as they lay in their supplies for the Sabbath. There are women with brilliant head coverings of red or yellow handkerchiefs; matronly looking women, wearing little black lace, rose trimmed bonnets, and a mass of women with no head covering at all.

"Chickens, ducks, geese, lady?" calls a man from the sidewalk.

"Drei für zwei Pfennige," says a little vendor of lemons, while a plump, curly-haired vivacious looking woman sitting by a stand covered with eggs hails every possible customer with—"Eier, Mustrus? Eier Mistrus?"

"Double-case, stem-winder watch and chain, 5 cents," calls a man with a light mustache, who does not seem to belong to the locality, in insinuating tones. That is a very cheap price, and the case has at least the color of gold.

A little bearded man in the street is measuring off prints by the yard, and a superannuated little man on the sidewalk has a bright metal comb which he shows by a gesture is unbreakable.

"How much?" he asks a woman who stops to examine it.

"Fifteen cents," she answers. But that is too little by far, the man thinks.

"Seben, seben," he calls, in supplicating tones, as the woman turns away. But she is obdurate, and passes on.

The crowd is almost impassable at Norfolk Street, for that is the location of the fish market. The carts on the street are all filled with clean, fresh-looking fish. The fish are examined carefully, nevertheless, for the Hester Street women know what they are about when they go marketing.

About 10 o'clock on Friday morning the street cleaners appear, the vendors sent homeward, or from one place to another, as the men with the brooms begin their arduous task. There were five sweepers in their white uniforms there yesterday, all jolly-looking men.

"Move along! Move along!" calls the foreman, and the pushcart men hasten away, completing their dealings with customers as they move along. Then the street sweepers sprinkle the rubbish in the gutters with their big watering cans and begin their work.

"Tough place, this," says one of the men as he wields his broom vigorously and cheerfully.

At Suffolk Street it is possible for a visitor to see the way in which the street cleaning is done. The refuse is swept into neat piles, and it is with almost daintiness that a man takes a clean stick and clears everything away from the mouth of the sewer pocket to prevent any rubbish falling in. The people in the neighborhood think the street is dirty.

An old woman has her store of dry goods spread out on the street, with only a small piece of bed ticking under it. There are prints, fancy towels, lace curtains, and any number of other things exposed for sale. The woman is the rival of the fat little man in the other corner, with a puny-looking baby in his arms. The man cannot stoop to his wares spread out on a rubber blanket on the ground, so he points with his yardstick as his customers examine his goods.

"Mistress, Mistress!" he calls, and "Mistress" turns around. But she has seen better for 3 cents.

"Drei cent für die bessern," she says, with disdain.

There is one peddler at the corner of Suffolk and Hester Streets whose movable shop is very ingeniously arranged. She is a slender little woman and wears a sunbonnet. Her little daughter is with her. The goods are carefully arranged in a baby carriage. From the handle by which the carriage is pushed hangs a collection of cloth shoes. At one end of the carriage is a basket packed with veils of all colors and styles and fancy trimmings. In the rest of the carriage is an assortment of fancy elastic and other useful goods. The woman's yardstick was ready for use, standing in the carriage with a pair of scissors fastened to one end.

The policemen assist in clearing the streets.

"Now, lady," says one to a vegetable seller whose hatless head is covered with a newspaper to protect it from the sun, "get this pushcart out of the way. You can't stay here all day."

Then, to a couple of men having big boxes of fish on the edge of the sidewalk, he says:

"Now, get these things out of here. You must have cheek to have all those things on the street."

The men are not slow to understand, and two of them pick up a box and are around the corner with it so quickly that it must be only constant practice that keeps people of the neighborhood from being run down.

Most of the shoppers have big baskets, and into them go fish, corn, potatoes, and a few yards of prints, while yellow poultry legs stand out from under the covers of many of them.

There are candles and matches to be bought; there are big stands of seed bread, carts full of cookies, and generous squares of cake, and there never was candy to be found anywhere that exceeds in brilliancy of color the candy of Hester Street.

The "World's Fair snowball" man was there yesterday, manufacturing his flavored snowball delicacies "while you wait." He presented a marked contrast in color to his wares, and is the only negro man dealing in Hester Street.

Relic of an Indian Fighter.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.)

While plowing in a field on the south side of Scott County, Va., ten miles southwest of Gate City, a few days since, a boy unearthed a rock which may be of considerable historic interest. It is a slate rock, less than an inch thick, and about ten inches in length. On one face is:

"1774.
J. Sevier
Kild 61 Indins Here,
Lost 7."

John Sevier, afterward Tennessee's first Governor, was leading the redmen a merry round about the date carved on the stone, and he may have been there and some of his men may have left the record. It is evident that at some time in the reign of the large-bore flintlocks a considerable amount of shooting was done around the place where the rock was found, as even in the memory of men still living large flattened bullets were so plentiful that many hunters supplied themselves with lead by going out after showers and picking them up from the washes.

UNPAID CAPITOL EMPLOYES

The Controller Refuses to Fall in with the Scheme of the Capitol Commission to Get Around the Law.

ALBANY, July 26.—This was pay day for the employes in the construction department of the Capitol. Three of the men placed on the rolls by the Capitol Commissioners were not paid. The men are timekeepers, and because they were not taken from the civil service eligible lists, Controller Roberts holds that he cannot pay them.

At an early meeting of the Capitol Commission, which was formed to keep the entire patronage of the construction department for the Republicans, Edward Dowling, William Fales, and Charles O. Root were appointed timekeepers. The old timekeepers under Superintendent Perry were not discharged. But this makes but little difference, the story being mainly with the new ones. Controller Roberts would not pay the new men, while he continued to pay the old ones, taking the ground that the position of timekeeper was clerical, and therefore that the incumbent should be a person taken from the civil service eligible list.

The Capitol Commission saw the force of this contention, and at its meeting last week sought to get around the law by designating the three men assistant foremen, leaving their duties as prescribed under the previous appointment. When the pay rolls of the Capitol workmen were sent to Mr. Roberts yesterday, he discovered the names of Messrs. Dowling, Fales, and Root under a new classification.

The Controller again refused to pay the men, declining to fall in with the scheme of the Capitol Commission.

At the same time he paid John S. Hutman, who was a timekeeper under Superintendent Perry, who was ignored by the Capitol Commission in the making of its rolls of Capitol workmen. Mr. Hutman has reported for duty every day, but has not heard his name called once. His pay has gone on just the same. The Controller today also refused to pay Duncan McArthur, who was appointed a clerk in the Superintendent's office by the Capitol Commission, regardless of the civil service rules. The clerks whom Superintendent Perry had previous to the creation of the Capitol Commission remain about the office and draw their pay.

The stand taken by Controller Roberts today will no doubt result in a meeting of the Capitol Commission next week. Lieut. Gov. Saxton, upon the adjournment of the last meeting, said that the patronage was all disposed of, and that the commission's next meeting would be devoted to the consideration of plans for the completion of the building by contract.

It now will be necessary for the commission to hit upon some plan to circumvent the Controller and to secure pay for the men it is holding in places.

ARGENTINE CATTLE IN ENGLAND

They Bring $80 a Head and Sheep About $8—Why Cattle from This Country Are Not Sold for More Money.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—United States Minister Buchanan received Secretary Morton of the shipment to Great Britain from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, of two cargoes of cattle, by the steamers Queensland and Hellenes. A correspondent of the Department of Agriculture in Great Britain was directed to report on the arrival of these cattle and their disposal in Great Britain, and his report in reference to one of the cargoes has just been received. The Queensland, he states, landed 218 head of cattle and 1,037 head of sheep at Deptford, in fair condition. Cattle lost, none; sheep lost, 5.

The cattle sold at an average of about $80 a head, and the sheep at about $8.

The correspondent furnishes also some interesting facts throwing light on the cause of higher prices being obtained for live stock at the Islington market, in comparison with the prices received at the Deptford market. He says:

"The reason that sheep from the United States at Islington market bring from 10 to 15 per cent. more than when sold at Deptford market is simply that they are sold on the open market, and are not subject to the vexatious restrictions that are placed upon all cattle and sheep sold at the Deptford market. Islington markets are practically London markets, Islington being the free, or open, market, from which live stock can be removed to any section of Great Britain without let or hindrance, while Deptford market is the foreign cattle market, where all live stock has to be slaughtered within ten days of arrival."

Could live cattle from the United States be sold in the open market, as at Islington, they would bring at least $10 to $15 a head more. He declares that acres and acres of the best pasture land in the country are lying idle in Great Britain for want of store cattle at prices available to the tenant farmers, such as would be supplied from this country should the British Government allow them to be sold in the open market. The report concludes as follows:

"The present policy, as applied by the Government of Great Britain, in relation to the importation of live cattle, is suicidal to the whole farming community of that country."

As further evidence of the efforts being made to establish a trade in live cattle from Australia, the department is informed that the steamship Southern Cross sailed from Sydney, New South Wales, for London, July 9, having on board 500 cattle, 488 sheep, and 39 horses. This is the largest consignment of live stock ever sent from Australia to Great Britain.

Poison Ivy.

S. F. Goodrich in Garden and Forest.

That the poisonous principle of Rhus toxicondendron resides in the bark as well as in the leaves is proved by the fact that men who have to deal with logs and lumber suffer from the poison when they work in the woods in Winter. My father has been severely poisoned by handling logs in the mill yard with dry vines attached, after they had been cut several weeks. The volatile character of the poisoning is proved by the well-known fact that susceptible persons are affected by passing to the leeward side of this Rhus. My neighbor of mine undertook to kill out some of the plants by pouring boiling water over them, and the vapors arising carried a sufficient infusion of the poison to produce a very serious case of poisoning. A workman in our garden, whenever he has occasion to meddle with the ivy, always pulls one of the small leaves and eats a piece of it, asserting that the workmen on the railway along whose embankments the plant abounds always do this as a preventive measure, and with success

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, July 26—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, fair, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. WESTERN VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, light southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, slightly warmer in western portion, southerly winds. LOUISIANA, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, slightly warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. ILLINOIS, showers in southern portion, fair in northern, portion, southerly winds, becoming variable. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. ARKANSAS, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair in southern, showers in northern, portion, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, variable winds. WISCONSIN, showers, warmer in southern portion, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, showers in eastern, fair in western, portion, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, showers, cooler, northerly winds. NEBRASKA, showers in eastern, fair in western portion, cooler, northerly winds. IOWA, showers, cooler in western portion, variable winds. MISSOURI, showers in northern, fair in southern, portion, slightly warmer in southern and eastern portions, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. KANSAS, fair, except showers in extreme northeast portion, slightly cooler, south to west winds. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, variable winds. MINNESOTA, scattered showers in northern, fair in southern, portion, warmer in extreme southern portion, variable winds.

The pressure has fallen in the central valleys and lake region; it has risen in the West and on the Atlantic coast. There has been a general rise in temperature over the entire country. Showers have fallen in the upper lake region and on the Florida coast. The weather is now generally clear, except in the lake regions, North Dakota, and Florida. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported: During the last twelve hours: Jacksonville, 2.90. During the last twenty-four hours: Georgia—Waycross, 1.70; Louisiana—Franklin, 2.90; Rayne, 1.60. Light rains are indicated in the lake regions and the adjacent sections of the Northwest, and it will be fair in other districts. The temperature will fall in the Northwest and continue to rise slowly in the East and South.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Delegates from Many Parts of the Country Meet in Ocean Grove.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 26.—The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church met here in annual conference to-day. Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk of Seabright, the National and State President, presided over the several sessions, which were participated in by representatives from all parts of the United States. The women missionaries described the work of the past year and outlined plans for the future.

The speakers were Mrs. C. L. Roach of the Baltimore Conference, Mrs. M. R. Crawford of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, Mrs. Samuel Hazlet of the Pittsburg Conference, Mrs. A. D. Compto of the New-York East Conference, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers of Evanston, Mrs. Hopkins of Baltimore, Mrs. Mary Fisk Park of New-York, Mrs. A. T. Rider of the Pennsylvania Conference, Mrs. E. F. George of Tivoli, N. Y.; Mrs. D. W. Welch of the Southern California Conference, Mrs. Mary Leon and Mrs. Woodruff of Cleveland, Mrs. Grace Weiser Davis of Ocean Grove, and Dr. A. B. Leonard of New-York.

Mrs. Hopkins, in her address, censured the Methodist Church for its lukewarmness toward the lower classes and its apparent eagerness to cater to the wealthy.

"The old-time glory of the Methodist Church," Mrs. Hopkins said, "is waning, and the Salvation Army is doing the work the Methodists formerly did."

The conference will be continued to-morrow.

At the Bible conference to-day, the Rev. C. I. Schofield of Dallas made the opening address on "Bible Study." The only way to study the Scriptures, he said, was to admit, commit, and transmit. The Rev. Dr. H. G. Weston, President of Crozer Theological Seminary, discussed the plan of the New Testament, and Major D. W. Whittle of Chicago talked from the theme, "Have You Seen Jesus?"

H. L. Hastings of Boston lectured on "The Mistakes of Moses," in which he scored Col. Ingersoll for his infidelity.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

On La Champagne, for Havre.

French Line. Dock, foot of Morton Street, North River. Sails at 7 A. M.

A.—J. B. Alfonseca, Miss C. B. Arnold, Mr. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, Dr. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Robert Abbe.—B.—Mrs. Bontron, Mr. Brais, Mrs. Brais, Miss Burns, Mrs. Ora Cecil Bell, T. D. Benson, Mrs. T. D. Benson, Miss Laura Bell, Miss Emily Bell, Mr. Bunont, Mrs. Brevoort.—C.—C. Conti, Mrs. C. Conti, Charles Cheney, Mrs. Charles Cheney, Judge H. Callen, Miss Mary Cole, G. Cahen, Dr. J. A. Chase, Mrs. C. N. Cone, Miss Cone, the Rev. Etienne Cogniler.—D.—Mr. De Billier, Albert Denisse, Eugene E. Dubois, Emile E. Dubois, W. H. Deacon, Dr. F. B. Downs, Mr. Dolder, Mrs. Dolder.—E.—Miss E. K. Eaton, P. R. Eagan, L. W. Eoff.—F.—Mrs. Faher.—G.—Miss Hattie Grant, George Gilmer, Miss Bertha Gullet, Mrs. E. Gonot.—H.—Miss Sue Harrington, Felix de Humolstein, Mrs. Felix de Humolstein, C. Haubois, T. S. Hogan.—I.—Mrs. Emily A. Isley, Miss Islez.—J.—W. D. Jewett, Pierre A. Josepha.—K.—Mrs. E. Klag, S. C. Kohler, J. Koch.—L.—Miss Leonor Latorre, Marquis de Levy, John F. Lemon, Miss Laurent.—M.—Miss B. Munde, Miss Clarisa Manterola, Mrs. Manwell, Frank V. Marchwald, Victor Maire,

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sale of a Number of Dwellings and Other Property Reported—Details of the Auction Offerings.

Messrs. Douglas, Robinson & Co. and H. R. Drew & Co. have sold for Frederick T. James to Isaac Walker, at $74,000, the four-story English basement brownstone dwelling 16 West Thirtieth Street, 27 by 60 by 98.9.

Messrs. Bennett & Graff have sold for Henry E. Woodward the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 214 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 55 by 102.2, and for Mrs. T. Hayes of Orange the three-story and basement brownstone and brick dwelling 306 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 16.8 by 50 by 99.11, at $15,000.

Messrs. S. F. Jayne & Co. have sold for Thomas Crawford to William Dill the four-story brick dwelling 336 West Nineteenth Street, 25 by 92; for Mrs. George Starr to John A. McIlwain the four-story brownstone dwelling 358 West Twentieth Street, 16.8 by 92, and for McKinley & Storrs to John L. Hamilton the property at 434 and 436 West Seventeenth Street, 50 by 92, with frame houses and brick stables.

Mr. William Buhler has sold to Samuel D. Brewster the four-story dwelling 126 West Eightieth Street, 20 by 58 by 100. This is the second of a row of five disposed of.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer, on behalf of Smyth & Ryan, sold, under foreclosure, at $45,000, to the plaintiffs, J. P. Kernochan and John J. Wysong, trustees, the property at 8 to 14 Clinton Street, east side, 100 feet south of Houston Street, 75 by 100.2, with two-story brick synagogue and three-story brick tenement.

The only sale at auction set down for to-day is the following:

By Smyth & Ryan, auction sale, 190 lots at Edgemere, adjoining the new Edgemere Hotel, between Arverne and Wave Crest. The lots are to be sold in plots of four, on the grounds, beginning at 2:30 P. M. The property is rigidly restricted. Stages will run frequently to-day from Far Rockaway and Arverne.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Ninety-fourth Street, southwest corner of Central Park West, seven-story brick apartment house, by E Kilpatrick; cost, $100,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Lebanon Street, three two-story frame dwellings; cost, $10,500.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 66 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, three-story frame tenement, by William Finger of 1,619 Bathgate Avenue; cost, $5,000.

Hoe Avenue, west side, 140 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, two-story brick dwelling, by John A. Knox; cost, $6,000.

Union Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, three-story brick tenement, by Elmira M. Dickerson of 1,034 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; cost, $9,000.

Washington and Hubert Streets, six-story brick warehouse, by Gustavus L. Lawrence; cost, $37,000.

No. 12 East Fifty-fourth Street, by Ida E. Daly, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,200.

Broadway and Seventh Avenue, Thirty-ninth to Fortieth Street, by the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, alterations to six-story brick opera house; cost, $10,000.

No. 226 Front Street, by Frederick W. Lawrence of 378 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, lessee, alterations to a three-story and brick store and storage house; cost, $1,250.

Hall Place, west side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, by James Farley, alterations to a two-story frame shop; cost, $200.

Nos. 139 and 141 Mulberry Street, by Benjamin Sindel, alterations to two five-story brick tenements and stores; cost $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 26.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, at point 150 ft of Emerson St, 25x190.1x25x189.2, and Purdy to Margery F. Tracy.....

DECATUR AV, w s, 150 ft s of Isaac St, 50x66.11x50x68.11; George W. Roper to Thomas J. Dunn..... $1

FULTON AV, n w corner of 167th St, 60x155x60x150; Jane Ferrier, executrix of William Thornton Ferrier, to Elizabeth M. Barry..... 1

149TH ST, 319 East; Ernest Hall, referee, to Thomas S. Ormiston..... 1

149TH ST, 313 East; Ernest Hall, referee, to Thomas S. Ormiston..... 6,500

149TH ST, 323 East; same to same..... 1,500

149TH ST, 343 East; same to same..... 7,900

128TH ST, n s, 267 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Anna Louise Bolnet to Philip Bolnet..... 7,000

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 143d St, 100x100; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Herman Adler and another..... 410

MANHATTAN AV, 111; Marie Ernst and Annie S. Sittig to Alfred O. Ernst..... 30,000

MANHATTAN AV, 101 to 109; Alfred O. Ernst and Annie S. Sittig to Marie Ernst..... 5,000

MANHATTAN AV, 113 to 121; Marie and Alfred O. Ernst to Annie S. Sittig..... 410

LOTS 318 and 319, map of Section B, Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Henry W. Neubeck to James W. McTeer and wife..... 1

RYER AV, e s, 282.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x98.6x25x98.8; Abraham Levy and wife to Margaret Howe..... 1,000

SAME PROPERTY; Bendet Isaacs and others, executors of Myer Flun, to Margaret Howe..... 240

119TH ST, s s, 532 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Julius Lehman, referee, to Gustave A. Canis..... 240

MINETTA ST, 23 and 25; Sarah J. Freeman to Charles Meier..... 2,000

MACDOUGAL ST, 116, and other property; Maximilian Toch, trustee, individually and as executor of Moses Toch, to David Marks, ex. prop. and..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; David Marks and wife to Hannah Solomon..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s w corner of Fox St, 25.2x114x25x114.7; Christian P. Keck to Christian Mutchler..... 60,000

SETON AV, w s, 350 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Jennie Gillies to Ada Olenin..... 650

SETON AV, w s, 300 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; same to same..... 610

PELHAM ROAD, e s, 50 ft s of lands of John S. Mapes, 111 ft to old road x20.6 x90x81.3; Hannah Bible to Mary L. Heffeman..... 610

PELHAM ROAD, n s, at a state in line of lands of John S. Mapes, 50x111x50x112.2; same to Ellen A. Bible..... 1,000

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 53.4 ft s of Railroad Av, 50x108; Elizabeth Heilman to Stephen B. Gaffney..... 200

LOTS 269 and 415, map of Arden property; Adolph M. Bendheim and wife to Arthur Gorsch..... 100

SAME PROPERTY; Matilda Fraser to Adolph M. Bendheim..... 1

8D ST, s s, 138.10 ft e of 4th Av, 100x100; Levi H. Mace to Emanuel Burlando..... 2,000

LOTS, beginning at the n s of Poplar St, at east line of Lot 21, map of Arlington Hill, 20x50; Henrietta F. Mead to William J. Arnow..... 1,600

PIKE ST, 23; Morris Glass and wife to Israel D. and Bernard Goodman..... 1

165TH ST, s s, 109.10 ft w of Tinton Av, 40x143.8; James W. Ogden and wife to Newbury D. Lawton..... 68,500

EAGLE AV, s corner of 161st St, 110x125; Newbury D. Lawton and wife to James W. Ogden..... 17,000

187TH AV, e s, 25.10 ft n of 112th St, 25x95; Anna Gill to John N. Bigglo..... 11,250

121ST ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.11; Agnes T. Goodwin, trustee of Catharine L. Welch, to James Hickey..... 16,000

125TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 12.6 ft front; Greenhut and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 126TH ST, 160 West; Frederick Hollender and others against Bertha Stein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)..... 1

2D AV, w s, 74 ft s of 26th St, 18x60; David Greenfield against James Smith and others, (action to set aside deed.)..... 7,500

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s e corner of Waverley Place, 100x100; John McLaughlin against the University of the City of New-York and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)..... 6,500

2D AV, 692 and 694; Stanley W. Dexter against Sarah E. Kaplan, (foreclosure of mortgage.)..... 1

12TH ST, s s, 348.4 ft e of 6th Av, 19.4 ft front; Maria I. Estevez against Caroline C. Terry and others, (partition.)..... 1

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

107TH ST, 293 East; R. Eckstein & Son against Charles Smith, owner; Otto Hentz, contractor..... $63

24TH ST, 232 West; Cyrus W. Borrill against Peter C. Laughlin and Annie Clark, owners; John Ashforth, contractor.....

CLASTON AV, e s, 175 ft n of Lebanon St, 50x100; Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Company against Catharine P. Hooks, owner; C. P. Johnston, contractor..... 20

117TH ST, 63 and 65 East; August Bornholdt against James A. Cunningham, owner; Nicholas Conforti, contractor..... 850

12TH ST, 514 and 516 East; George Margraf against Rose Wiederman and Kate Rosenbaum, owners; Jacob Rosenbaum and Morris Wiederman, contractors..... 80

110

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court appointed William Barbour receiver yesterday of the Prudential Fire Association of New-York, in place of A. P. M. Roome, who died on June 8. Mr. Roome was appointed receiver in January, 1891. He paid all debts of the company and two dividends to the stockholders, aggregating 90 per cent., and there is on deposit in the Union Trust Company $12,639, which is held to await the result of a suit brought by the Southern Cotton Oil Company for $6,000 damages.

—Louis Werthelmer has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for the property of Robert G. M. Walford and the partnership property of Harry B. Bailey, in the firm of H. B. Bailey & Co., ship chandlers, formerly at 51 South Street and at Newport News, Va., on the application of James Moore, Jr., a creditor.

—Judgment for $1,020 was entered yesterday against the Mechanico-Therapeutic and Orthopedic Zander Institute of the City of New-York in favor of Thaddeus B. Wakeman.

—Judgment for $5,846 was entered yesterday against the Versailles Woolen Company of Versailles, Conn., in favor of Jacob Rothschild on a note of the company.

—Judgment for $2,033 was entered yesterday against J. Frank B. Gaffney of 111 Broadway in favor of Marie C. Smith on three notes.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Corliss, Macy & Co., to carry on a wholesale and retail stationery business in New-York City; capital, $50,000; Directors—F. H. Macy and William Herbert of New-York City; Wilbert Garrison of Boonton, N. J.; Albert E. Behan and John P. Walker of Brooklyn.

The Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company of New-York City, to manufacture cigarettes and cigars; capital, $10,000; Directors—Francis C. McIntire of Mount Vernon; Malcolm Macdonald and George W. McCormick of New-York City.

The Richmond Coal Company, to deal in coal in Little Falls; capital, $10,000; Directors—Charles King, Sylvanus Waters, Jr., and Sarah B. King of Little Falls.

The Baker Postal Supply Company, to manufacture the Barry canceling machine in Syracuse; capital, $200,000, divided into $100 shares; the Directors and subscribers to the capital stock are William Barry, 1,000 shares; William A. Beach, 300 shares; Harlow B. Andrews, 200 shares, all of Syracuse, and Edward H. Farrell of Oswego, 500 shares.

A Veteran Engineer Retires.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Engineer Charles Green, the veteran of the Boston and Maine Railroad, has retired permanently as an engineer after forty-two years' service, having been obliged to give up his post owing to rheumatism. He entered the employ of the old Eastern Railroad, and has run on that division ever since. He has run many of the engines, and knows all the lively ones, strong ones, stiff ones, and the cranky kind. There is just as much difference in locomotives as there is in horses, and a man must know how to handle them. One engineer can make better time with an engine than another. Mr. Green knew just how many miles they could cover in a given time, and just what they could haul. All his long years as an engine driver never cost a man his life, or the corporation anything for damage to property. He has had numerous narrow escapes, but never lost his head when in close quarters.

Assignment of Mortgages.

BURKHARD, Frieda C., to Sarah T. Burkhard..... $4,100

CAMERON, Edward M., and another, trustees, to Wolf Dazian and another..... 13,219

FAY, Michael, and another, to Murray Hill Bank, (two assignments)..... 6,500

GODMAN, Israel D., and another to Morris Glass..... 13,000

HEIDENHEIMER, Louis, to Nineteenth Ward Bank..... 9,000

POWELL, Sarah H., to Jacob Corlies, executor..... 3,000

RAUTH, Jacob, to Herman Strauss..... 15,000

TAYLOR, Cathedral A., and others, executors, to C. A. Taylor and others, trustees, 1-5 part, (five assignments)..... 1

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS OF NEW-York to S. L. Horn..... 80,000

11,000

Lis Pendens.

35TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 12.6 ft front; D. Comyn Moran, trustee, against Mary M. Greenhut and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

126TH ST, 160 West; Frederick Hollender and others against Bertha Stein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

2D AV, w s, 74 ft s of 26th St, 18x60; David Greenfield against James Smith and others, (action to set aside deed.)

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s e corner of Waverley Place, 100x100; John McLaughlin against the University of the City of New-York and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

2D AV, 692 and 694; Stanley W. Dexter against Sarah E. Kaplan, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

12TH ST, s s, 348.4 ft e of 6th Av, 19.4 ft front; Maria I. Estevez against Caroline C. Terry and others, (partition.)

BAKER, John O., and wife to R. E. Hoyt; n s of 85th St, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 50,000

BARRY, Elizabeth M., to Jane Ferrier; n w corner of Fulton Av and 167th St, 1 year..... 2,000

BURLANDO, Emanuel, to Levi H. Mace; s s of Shiel St, 138.11 ft e of 4th Av, Laconia Park, 1 year..... 800

BURLANDO, Emanuel, to John F. Stevens; s s of Shiel St, 138.11 ft e of 4th Av, demand..... 5,500

CANIS, Mary, and another, to J. M. Valentine; s s of 91st St, 113.4 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 5,000

DARRAGH, John E., and wife to Jacob D. Butler; s s of 148th St, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, demand..... 7,500

DEVLIN, Alexander, and wife to Mary A. Carroll; s s of 3d St, 50 ft e of Washington Av, 3 years..... 600

DEMUCCI, James, and wife to L. H. Mace; n s of Briggs Av, Lot 1,049, map of Laconia Park, 3 years..... 400

EWING, Dorothea, to the German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; n s of 157th St, Lot 232, map of Melrose, 1 year..... 9,000

FEHR, George, and wife to David Quigley; s s of 103d St, 225 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 6,800

GAFNEY, Bernard E., and another to Bowery Savings Bank; s e corner Housion and Sheriff Sts, 1 year..... 14,000

GUNTHER, Isaac, to Mount Morris Bank; s s of 113th St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, secures note..... 1,000

GRANT, Charles A., and wife to Frank A. Seltz; n s of 109th St, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 8,000

HALL, William W., to William Hall's Sons; n s of 80th St, 350 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 25,000

HOWE, Margaret, to Abraham Levy; e s of Ryer Av, 282.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 3 years..... 336

HEALY, John, and others to G. L. Lawrence; n e s of 20th St, 166.7 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 64,000

HEALY, Mary L., and another to Sarah L. Horn; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 280.10 ft n of 145th St, 3 years..... 6,500

HOFFMAN, William H., to John Boyle and another; w s part of Lot 86, map of Unionport, 3 years..... 2,000

KYLE, Sarah, to A. B. Cromwell; n e corner of Harlem River and land of Croton Aqueduct, 6 years..... 10,000

LEMON, Anna J., and another to Richoschild; e s of Allen St, 128 ft n of Rivington, demand..... 1,200

LICHTENSTEIN, Julius, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 120th St, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 6,000

MEIER, Charles, to Elias Kempner; Minetta St or Lane, s s, 45.3 ft e of Carmine St, demand..... 12,000

MUNRO, George, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Greene St, 75.5 ft s of West 3d St, 3 years..... 30,000

McCREADY, Nathaniel, and wife to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of the City of New-York; s s of 75th St, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 6,500

MILLER, Thomas, to L. H. Mace; s s of Shiel St, Lots 818 to 821, map of Laconia Park, 3 years..... 410

OGDEN, James W., to N. D. Lawton; s e corner of Eagle Av and 161st St, 1 year..... 17,000

OLENIN, Ada, to Jennie Gillies; w s of Seton Av, 350 ft n of Jefferson Av, 5 years..... 610

SAME to Jennie Gillies; w s of Seton Av, 300 ft n of Jefferson Av, 5 years..... 610

TUGGLES, James E., and wife to John C. Van Den Heuvel; s s of 5th Av, demand..... 410

WEHR, George, and wife to David Quigley; s s of 103d St, 225 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 9,000

GAFNEY, Bernard E., and another to Bowery Savings Bank; s e corner Housion and Sheriff Sts, 1 year..... 6,800

GUNTHER, Isaac, to Mount Morris Bank; s s of 113th St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, secures note..... 14,000

GRANT, Charles A., and wife to Frank A. Seltz, n s of 109th St, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 1,000

HALL, William W., to William Hall's Sons; n s of 80th St, 350 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 8,000

HOWE, Margaret, to Abraham Levy; e s of Ryer Av, 282.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 3 years..... 25,000

HEALY, John, and others to G. L. Lawrence; n e s of 20th St, 166.7 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 336

HEALY, Mary L., and another to Sarah L. Horn; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 280.10 ft n of 145th St, 3 years..... 64,000

HOFFMAN, William H., to John Boyle and another; w s part of Lot 86, map of Unionport, 3 years..... 6,500

KYLE, Sarah, to A. B. Cromwell; n e corner of Harlem River and land of Croton Aqueduct, 6 years..... 2,000

LEMON, Anna J., and another to Richoschild; e s of Allen St, 128 ft n of Rivington, demand..... 10,000

LICHTENSTEIN, Julius, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 120th St, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 1,200

MEIER, Charles, to Elias Kempner; Minetta St or Lane, s s, 45.3 ft e of Carmine St, demand..... 6,000

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OGDEN, James W., to N. D. Lawton; s e corner of Eagle Av and 161st St, 1 year..... 1,500

OLENIN, Ada, to Jennie Gillies; w s of Seton Av, 350 ft n of Jefferson Av, 5 years..... 5,000

SAME to Jennie Gillies; w s of Seton Av, 300 ft n of Jefferson Av, 5 years..... 610

TUGGLES, James E., and wife to David Quigley; s s of 103d St, 225 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 410

VAN DEN HEUVEL, John C., to Van Den Heuvel, Prospect Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Lebanon Street, three two-story frame dwellings; cost, $10,500.

WEHR, George, and wife to David Quigley; s s of 103d St, 225 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 410

GAFNEY, Bernard E., and another to Bowery Savings Bank; s e corner Housion and Sheriff Sts, 1 year..... 6,800

GUNTHER, Isaac, to Mount Morris Bank; s s of 113th St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, secures note..... 14,000

GRANT, Charles A., and wife to Frank A. Seltz, n s of 109th St, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 1,000

HALL, William W., to William Hall's Sons; n s of 80th St, 350 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 8,000

HOWE, Margaret, to Abraham Levy; e s of Ryer Av, 282.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 3 years..... 25,000

HEALY, John, and others to G. L. Lawrence; n e s of 20th St, 166.7 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 336

HEALY, Mary L., and another to Sarah L. Horn; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 280.10 ft n of 145th St, 3 years..... 64,000

HOFFMAN, William H., to John Boyle and another; w s part of Lot 86, map of Unionport, 3 years..... 6,500

KYLE, Sarah, to A. B. Cromwell; n e corner of Harlem River and land of Croton Aqueduct, 6 years..... 2,000

LEMON, Anna J., and another to Richoschild; e s of Allen St, 128 ft n of Rivington, demand..... 10,000

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WEHR, George, and wife to David Quigley; s s of 103d St, 225 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 9,000

FEHR, George, and wife to David Quigley; s s of 103d St, 225 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 6,800

GAFNEY, Bernard E., and another to Bowery Savings Bank; s e corner Housion and Sheriff Sts, 1 year..... 14,000

GUNTHER, Isaac, to Mount Morris Bank; s s of 113th St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, secures note..... 1,000

GRANT, Charles A., and wife to Frank A. Seltz, n s of 109th St, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 8,000

HALL, William W., to William Hall's Sons; n s of 80th St, 350 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 25,000

HOWE, Margaret, to Abraham Levy; e s of Ryer Av, 282.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 3 years..... 336

HEALY, John, and others to G. L. Lawrence; n e s of 20th St, 166.7 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 64,000

HEALY, Mary L., and another to Sarah L. Horn; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 280.10 ft n of 145th St, 3 years..... 6,500

5¾c; loose short ribs, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 6½c; box meats worth ½c more. Eggs—Market dull; easy; fresh, near by, 8c. Whisky easy and quiet; sales, 481 bbls at $1.22.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 27.—Wheat lost about 1¼ to-day; the closing was firm, with the wheat in strong hands; when September reached 65¾c, the holders of puts began buying, and this item ran the price up a little, when another set-back was received, and the prices again declined, and closed at 65¾c; December opened at 68¾c and closed at 67¼c; spot wheat trade was of small importance; the price was on the basis of 3c over September for No. 1 Northern; receipts, 87,360 bushels; shipments, 5,040 bushels; on track, No. 1 hard, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67¼c. Corn—Market easy; No. 3, 44c. Oats—Market easy; No. 3 white, 24@24½c. Flour easier at $3.50@$3.95 for patents; $2.50@$3.20 for bakers'; production, 30,000 bbls; shipments, 30,293 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Market only steady for Bran, at $11.25; sacks, $12.50@$13; shorts, bulk, $13@$13.50; middlings, bulk, $14@$14.50.

DULUTH, July 26.—Wheat was heavy to-day, opening about steady, the price declining till the close was 2c below yesterday for September. The wires were bad, and it was a slow day altogether. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 69¾c; July, 70⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 69¾c; July, 70¾c; September, 67¼c; December, 69¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 66⅝c; No. 3 Northern, 61¾c; rejected, 59½c. To Arrive—No. 1 hard, 71⅝c; Northern, 70¾c. Receipts, 70,165 bushels; shipments, 50,748 bushels. Inspected, 99 cars; last year, 244 cars.

PEORIA, July 26.—Corn—Receipts, 34,450 bushels; shipments, 19,500 bushels; market dull and easier; No. 2, 42¾c; No. 3, 42¼c. Oats—Receipts, 57,300 bushels; shipments, 48,700 bushels; market dull and easy; No. 2, 46c. Rye—Receipts, 1,200 bushels; shipments, none; nominal. Whisky —Market lower; finished goods, $1.22.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 26.—This was another day of depression in wheat. Prices were worked lower; most of the sensational advance of Wednesday has already been lost, and some people are beginning to wonder why values rose at all. The gossip to-day was that Winter wheat would soon begin to arrive in more abundance, and, as the boom was largely due to the restricted movement, the logical deduction would be that the advance should not sustain. One of the most potent bear arguments at the present time is the lack of foreign demand. Only three loads were sold at the seaboard to-day for export, and frequently days elapse without even that meagre quantity being heard of. It was reported to-day that The Cincinnati Price Current placed the total yield at 425,000,000 bushels, and on that there was good selling, with a further weakening at the time. Liverpool cables were firm early, but English and Continental markets were all lower at the close. Receipts at Chicago to-day were 55 cars, and the Northwest had 137. Withdrawals from store were 45,913 bushels, and 198,575 bushels cleared at the seaboard. September wheat opened at 71¢@71¾c, declined to 69¾c, and closed at 69¾c. Dec under yesterday. Cash wheat was 2c per bushel lower than yesterday. Receipts at principal Western points, 494,-000 bushels; shipments, 103,000 bushels. Receipts at Atlantic seaboard ports, 159,000 bushels; shipments, 75,000 bushels.

CORN—Lower wheat was the important cause for corn declining. Had there been any influence of an opposing nature, prices perhaps might have resisted, but the conditions at present are such as to produce a decidedly bearish sentiment. Receipts are better, and thus a weight is lifted from the mind of "shorts." To-day 346 cars were in sight, and to-morrow 350 are looked for. The situation is not strong. Liverpool quoted a slight decline this morning. Ten loads were reported sold at New-York, for export, but it was apparently taken in a sentious light by the trade. Withdrawals from store were 288,072 bushels, and 130,975 bushels cleared at the seaboard. September corn opened at 43¾c 43⅝c, sold at 43¾@42⅝c, closing at 43⅜@43½c lower than yesterday. Cash corn was 2c per bu lower than yesterday. Receipts at principal Western points, 242,850 bushels; shipments, 148,955 bushels; receipts at Eastern points were 73,300 bushels.

OATS—The trade in oats was hardly deserving of mention. What business was transacted indicated a feeling of sympathy with the action of wheat and corn. Receipts were 136 cars and 225,329 bushels were taken from store. September closed lower than it did with us yesterday. Cash oats are about 1c lower than yesterday.

RYE—Was weaker and lower; a few more cars were offered, but the demand was tame. Receipts were four cars. No. 2 regular sold at 45c. No. 2 sold at 44½c. No. 3 at 42½@43c. The real rate, by sample, sold at 43c, and No. 3 at 42½@43c. September sold at 50c and October at 50c.

BARLEY—Offerings of new barley were heard of to-day, but it was said to be to effect sales. Buyers show no inclination to take hold as yet. Sales of new No. 3 were made from 33c to 37c. September, No. 2, sold at 48½c for a small lot.

PROVISIONS—An exceedingly dull session in product concluded with values somewhat easier than at the close yesterday. Hogs were higher this morning, the effect of which was felt temporarily, but the all-around weakness of grain destroyed even that steadiness later. At the close pork was 7½c lower for September; September lard, 2½c lower, and September ribs a shade lower. Domestic markets were quiet and easier. Liverpool was steady. Receipts were light and the shipments free. The cash market was without essential change.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 106 cars; corn, 350 cars; oats, 195 cars; hogs, 6,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Charters for wheat, to load at once, for Buffalo, were made at 1½c, or 1¾c advance over previous rates. Corn and oats were taken at 1c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2				
July	70 @70¼	70¼@	68¾@..	68¾@..
Sept.	71 @71¼	71½@	69¾@..	69¾@..
Dec.	72⅝@73	73 @..	71¾@..	71¾@..
Corn, No. 2				
July	43¼@43⅝	43¼@	42⅜@	42⅜@..
Sept.	43¾@43⅝	43¾@	42⅝@42¾	43⅜@..
May	35⅝@35⅞	35⅞@	35⅛@	35⅜@..
Oats, No. 2				
July	25⅝@..	24 @	23½@	24 @..
Sept.	25⅝@..	25⅝@	22½@23	22½@..
May	25⅝@..	25⅝@	25¼@	25⅝@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Sept.	..$10.75	$10.75	$10.65	$10.67½
Jan.	..10.60	10.70	10.55	10.67½
Lard, per 100 lbs—				
Sept.	.. 6.32	6.32½	6.30	6.30
Oct.	.. 6.37	6.37½	6.35	6.35½
Jan.	.. 6.30	6.32½	6.30	6.32½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	.. 6.12½	6.15	6.10	6.12½
Oct.	.. 6.10	6.12½	6.10	6.12½
Jan.	.. 5.60	5.62½	5.60	5.62½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; the late advance was maintained; shippers bought two round lots for export; No. 2 Spring wheat, 68¾@69c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@67c; No. 2 red, 68¾@68¾c; No. 2 corn, 43¼@43¾c; No. 2 oats, 23¾@24c; No. 2 rye, 48½c; No. 2 barley, 42c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.30; prime timothy seed, $5.80, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $10.00@10.65; lard, per 100 lbs, $6.22½@6.30; short sides, loose, $6.05@6.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.62½@5.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.62½@6.75; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cut-loaf, $5.31; granulated $4.69; standard A, $4.56 per 100 lbs; linseed oil, raw 35½c, boiled, 36c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	4,350	5,889
Wheat, bushels	82,538	12,891
Corn, bushels	123,779	198,075
Oats, bushels	136,406	265,105
Rye, bushels	2,000	.....
Barley, bushels	.....	275

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was dull; extra creamery, 17½c; firsts, 16@17c; seconds, 13@15c. Eggs firm; fresh stock, 11c.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, July 26.

BEEVES—Receipts, 95 cars, or 1,605 head—73 cars for export and city slaughterers—22 cars for the trade direct. Adding 13 stock left over from previous arrivals, there were 31 cars on sale, of which 25 cars were at Jersey City. Good cattle were in moderate demand and steady; common and medium steers slow and a shade lower; rough stuff dull and depressed. Three cars were to sell at the close at the up-town yards. Exporters purchased 77 cattle. Ordinary to good native steers sold at $4@$5.55 per 100 lbs; or extra do, to stockers at $5.50; common to choice veals, $3@$4.50 for culls, $2.50@$3 for grassers and buttermilk calves. Dressed calves firm for good veals; others dull and in light demand. City-dressed veals sold at 6½@7½c per lb; country-dressed, 6@8½c; little cattle at 4@5¼c; dressed grassers and buttermilks, 4@6½c.

SALES—S. JUDD & CO.—26 veals, 150 lb average, at $6.25 per 100 lb; 13 do, 140 lb, at $6; 10 do, 133 lb, at $5.25; 8 culls, 200 lb, at $3; 10 buttermilks, 180 lb, at $2.87½; 20 grassers, 196 lb, at $2.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—30 grassers, 172 lb, at $2.50. HUME & MULLEN—31 veals, 161 lb, at $6.25; 18 do, 134 lb, at $5.75; 1 do, 170 lb, at $5; 4 do, 105 lb, at $4.50; 7 do, 181 lb, at $4. G. DILLENBACK—51 buttermilk calves, 152 lb, at $3. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—4 veals, 145 lb, at $6; 10 culls, 118 lb, at $4; 66 buttermilks and calves, 152 lb, at $3. J. P. NELSON—5 veals, 140 lb, at $5.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 22 cars, or 5,400 head—2 cars for butchers direct and 20 cars for the market, and, including the stock held over yesterday, there were fully 33 cars on sale. Sheep were in rather light demand, but steady; good to choice lambs scarce and firm; other grades unchanged and not many wanted. Ten cars, mainly sheep, were held over. Poor to prime sheep sold at $1.50@$3.85 per 100 lb; culls as low as $1; very common to prime lambs at $3@$5.50; culls at $2@$2.75; dressed mutton in fair demand at 4@7c, and dressed lambs steady at 6@11c; a few fancy carcasses bring 11½c. SALES—J. H. WILKERSON—224 Kentucky lambs, 68 lb average, at $5.50 per 100 lb; 100 do, 61 lb, at $5.20; 231 do, 65 lb, at $5; 132 do, 60 lb, at $4; 10 do, 45 lb, at $3; 82 Ohio sheep, 92 lb, at $3.80; 107 do, 89 lb, at $2.62½; 11 Kentucky do, 102 lb, at $3.75; 189 do, 98 lb, at $3.25; 162 do, 93 lb, at $3.10; 76 do, 94 lb, at $2.75; 12 culls, 82 lb, at $1.50. M. COLLINS—147 Virginia lambs, 65 lb, at $4.25; 92 Ohio do, 53 lb, at $3.75; 250 Ohio sheep, 82 lb, at $3.12½; 20 do, 87 lb, at $3; 393 Ohio do, 83 lb, at $2.81¼; 108 State sheep and lambs, 62 lb, at $2.50. NEWTON & CO.—144 Virginia lambs, 63 lb, at $4.75; 244 West Virginia do, 60 lb, at $4.75; 295 Western do, 59 lb, at $4.12½; 114 Ohio do, 56 lb, at $3.80; 25 Ohio sheep, 98 lb, at $3; 129 Western do, 72 lb, at $2; 16 West Virginia do, 52 lb, at $3; 101 Virginia do, 79 lb, at $2.50. S. SANDERS—207 West Virginia lambs, 63 lb, at $4.62½; 31 do, 69 lb, at $4.37½; 46 Kentucky do, 63 lb, at $3.25; 30 State sheep, 82 lb, at $2.25; 30 Kentucky do, 90 lb, at $2.75; 25 West Virginia do, 70 lb, at $2.75; 99 Kentucky do, 89 lb, at $2; 10 State culls, 70 lb, at $1. D. McPHERSON & CO.—339 Virginia lambs, 60 lb, at $4.50; 132 Virginia sheep, 88 lb, at $2.35; 92 do, 101 lb, at $3.25. S. JUDD & CO.—55 State lambs, 66 lb, at $4.75; 266 Buffalo do, 53 lb, at $3; 211 Kentucky do, 59 lb, at $3.25; 15 State sheep, 94 lb, at $2. D. HARRINGTON —137 Western lambs, 58 lb, at $4; 121 Western sheep, 97 lb, at $3.50; 44 do, 93 lb, at $3.50. G. DILLENBACK—37 State lambs, 64 lb, at $4.75; 2 sheep, 110 lb, at $2. HUME & MULLEN—15 State lambs, 56 lb, at $4; 3 do, 43 lb, at $4; 4 do, 52 lb, at $5.50; 3 sheep, 117 lb, at $2.50; 8 do, 106 lb, at $2.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 10 cars, or 1,545 head, of which 2 cars were on sale. Feeling a trifle better, but no quotations to-day are $5.30@$5.50 for good heavy to light hogs. Country-dressed lower at 7@8c per lb. SALES.—S. SANDERS—130 State hogs, 190 lb average, at $5.40 per 100 lb; 4 rough do, 305 lb, at $4.40. P. S. KASE—27 Jersey hogs, 240 lb, at $5.40. HUME & MULLEN—Late Thursday, 39 State hogs, 218 lb, at $5.40; 2 rough do, 290 lb, at $4.40.

BUFFALO, July 26.—Cattle—Receipts for last 24 hours, 2,838 head; total for week thus far, 15,650 head; for same time last week, 15,040 head; consigned through, 2,758 head; to New-York, 1,670 head; on sale, 80 head; market opened easy; closed steady. Offerings of good grades slow for common; good light fat steers, $3.75@$4; mixed butchers' stock, $2.75@$3.25; bulls very dull at $2.25@$2.50; light butchers' heifers, $2.50@$2.70; stockers steady. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 6,240 head; total for week thus far, 40,900 head; for same time last week, 36,290 head; consigned through, 2,490 head; to New-York, 2,850 head; on sale, 3,750 head; market opened steady to firm for light and good grades; others easy; closed dull for all grades, and fully 5c lower for Yorkers; fully 10 loads, including a number of grassy hogs, held over; light fat Yorkers, $5.40; good weights, $5.30 @$5.35, mostly $5.35; pigs, $5.30@$5.35; mixed hogs, $5.25@$5.30; good mediums and heavy, $5.25@$5.30; roughs, $4.25@$4.50; stags, $3.75@ $4.25; grassy, heavy hogs, $5. Sheep and Lambs —Receipts last 24 hours, 10,250 head; total for week thus far, 52,000 head; for same time last week, 46,010 head; consigned through, 800 head; to New-York, 800 head; on sale, 5,250 head; market opened steady to firm; closed steady; good mixed sheep, $3.50@$3.60; culls to fair, 75c@$1.75; exports, $4.25@$4.50; fancy prime fat lambs, $4.90@$5.25; good to choice, $4.25@$4.75; light to fair, $3.25@$4; culls and common, $2.25@$3; three decks of 67-lb Canada lambs, the first of the season, sold late at $4; cull Canadas, $2.35@$2.50.

EAST LIBERTY, July 26.—Cattle—Receipts light and market steady; prime, $5.25@$5.40; good, $4.20@$4.60; good butchers', $4@$4.20; rough fat, $2.75@$3.75; bulls, stags, and cows, $1.75@$4; fresh cows and springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Receipts light; market slow and very few selling; best grades, $5.20@$5.30; common to fair, $5@$5.15; rough, $3.50@$4.50. Sheep—Supply light; market dull; export, $4@$4.25; extra, $3.20@$3.40; good, $2.70@$2.90; fair, $1.40@$2; common, $1; yearlings, $1.50@$3.50. Spring lambs, $2@$4.50; veal, calves, $4.50@$5; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,422 head; market and demand good; prices unchanged; Texas steers, $2.50@$4.70; cows, $2.45 @$3.25; native steers, $3.10@$3.65. Hogs—Receipts, 1,350 head; market firm and prices 5@ 10c higher; heavy, $4.80@$5.10; mixed, $4.50@ $5; light, $4.80@$5.10. Sheep—Receipts, 1,625 head; market dull and prices unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 26.—There were only moderate receipts of cattle to-day, but there were enough to go around, and prices were no more than steady. Offerings of hogs were quite free, but there was a better demand from Chicago packers and Eastern shippers, and an average advance of 5c per 100 lb was noted. A fairly active demand for sheep and lambs was seen, and prices were up 15@20c per 100 lb.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000 head; extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.80@$5.90; choice to prime 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, $5.25@$5.75; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.75@$5.20; common to medium steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $3.40@ $4.70; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.80; bulls, poor to good, $1.75@$2.75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, $3.50@$4; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.25@$3.40; cows and heifers, extra, $4@$4.50; cows, fair to choice, $2.60@$3.85; cows, poor to good canners, $1.75@$2.50; veal calves, good to choice, $4.50@ $5.50; veal calves, common to fair, $2.50@$4.25; Texas steers, $3.20@$4.70; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2.25@$3.25; Western range steers, $3.80@ $4.85; Western range heifers, $3.25@$4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.95@$5.20; common to choice mixed, $4.75@$5.20; choice assorted, $5.10@$5.25; light, $4.90@$5.35; pigs, $3.50@$4.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,000 head; inferior to choice, $2@$3.75; lambs, $3@$5.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 26, 3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 77s 6d, prime mess dull at 61s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, dull at 57s 6d; do, medium, dull, at 50s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, easy at 42s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 37s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 36s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 34s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 34s 6d; shoulders, about 10 to 18 lb, firm at 31s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored dull at 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 17s. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 21s. Resin—Common dull at 4s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, easy, at 32s 6d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 4½d; No. 2 red Spring firm at 5s 9d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 4s 4d; July steady at 4s 3½d; August steady at 4s 1½d; September steady at 4s 1d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15s@£2 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet, but steady; American, middling, low middling clause, July delivery, 3 41-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 41-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 41-64@3 42-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 43-64d, value; October and November delivery, 3 44-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 45-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 46-64@3 47-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 47-64@ 3 48-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 49-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3 50-64 @3 51-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 3 51-64 @3 52-64d, buyers.

LONDON, July 26, 5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 3d@11s 6d per cwt. for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba Muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—July, 9s 9d; October and December, 10s 4½d. Account of Wednesday's cables, 24s 3d per cwt.; Ceylon, 22s 6d. Linseed Oil, 21s per cwt. Sperm oil, £32 10s per tun. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Refined petroleum, 5½d@6d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 8½d per gallon. Linseed cake, £5 12s 6d per ton. Resin—American strained, 4s 9d per cwt.; do, fine, 8s 9d. Pepper—Fair Singapore, white, 43½d. Provisions—American Refrigerator Beef—Forequarters, 1s 10½@2s 2d per 8 lb, by the carcass; hindquarters, 3s 4d@3s 10d.

BREMEN, July 26.—Petroleum, 6 marks 60 pfennigs for American.

HAVANA, July 26.—Market unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 26.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 7 1-16c; middling, 6 9-16c; low middling, 6 3-16c; good ordinary, 5¾c; net and gross receipts, 10 bales, (including 1 bale of new cotton) sales, 100 bales; stock, 95,343 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,157 bales; gross, 1,158 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,243 bales; Continent, 580 bales; coastwise, 287 bales; sales, 9,450 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 26.—Cotton quiet, but steady; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6⅜c; good ordinary, 6c; net and gross receipts, 8 bales; sales, 4 bales; stock, 4,807 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 160 bales; exports coastwise, 323 bales; sales, 40 bales.

GALVESTON, July 26.—Cotton easy; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 5¾c; net and gross receipts, none; stock, 10,208 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 105 bales; exports coastwise, 88 bales; sales, 722 bales; spinners, 27 bales.

The Harvest Late in Minnesota.

From The Crookston (Minn.) Times.

Notwithstanding the early Spring, the weather during the growing period has been such that harvest will be late. This will work no misfortune or drawback to the farmers unless early frosts should come. The reason for a late harvest applies equally to the haying, and, as the latter is a most important matter in this country of long Winters, the necessity is apparent for making the most of it and of completing it before the harvest work begins. From appearances, the harvest will come suddenly, when it does come, and will require prompt work to save the grain. The work will be increased proportionately to the growth of straw, too, and if the rains continue so that the ground doesn't dry out, an increased amount of horseflesh will have to be employed in the work of securing the crop, besides the added number of men made necessary by nature's bounty.

MUST RETURN STOLEN MONEY

The City Chamberlain Ordered to Give Joseph J. Good $67.80 Taken from His Premises by a Boy.

An order was granted yesterday by Judge Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas directing the City Chamberlain to pay over to Joseph J. Good, the proprietor of the Good News Agency, at Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway, the sum of $67.80, which he now has in his hands.

Good's premises were robbed on May 2, and $67.80 was stolen. A boy named Fleming was arrested upon the charge of burglary. He was tried before Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions, and Charles Sullivan was assigned as his counsel. The boy was acquitted because of the insufficiency of the evidence against him.

After the arrest of the boy the money was placed in the possession of Property Clerk Harriot, at Police Headquarters. It was identified by Good on the trial as having been found in the possession of the boy.

After the trial Good made a demand for the money from Property Clerk Harriot, but was refused, because Lawyer Sullivan, who had defended the boy, had produced a paper showing that the boy had assigned his claim to the money to him. Good then sued for the recovery of the money in Civil Justice Steiner's court, and got a decree in his favor. Property Clerk Harriot then placed the money in the keeping of the City Chamberlain, who declined to pay the money to Good unless by an order of the Court.

Fleming is still in the Tombs on a charge of larceny. Max Bayersdorfer, the counsel for Good, said that it had been proved on the trial before Justice Steiner that Fleming had acknowledged getting into the place through the coal hole, and taking the money.

DECISION IN THE MERCURY CASE.

Judge McAdam Refuses a Permanent Injunction to M. L. Follette.

Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, yesterday, handed down a decision denying the application of Harvey M. La Follette for a permanent injunction restraining William Noble, William Cauldwell, and others from disposing of securities to secure the payment of part of the purchase price for The Mercury newspaper. The Judge also dissolves the temporary injunction granted by him last week.

La Follette entered into a contract with Noble and the other defendants on April 1, 1895, by which he was to purchase The Mercury and all its franchises for $130,000. La Follette paid part of the purchase price, and gave gold bonds of the La Follette Coal and Iron Company of Tennessee as security for the balance, $110,000.

When Noble, Cauldwell, and the other defendants were about to foreclose the chattel mortgage which they held for the balance of the purchase, and, over, as he claimed, about to dispose of the securities, La Follette secured the temporary injunction. In his opinion, Judge McAdam says:

It is apparent that when the plaintiff made the purchase he knew that The Mercury Publishing Company was not a paying concern, but was running at a rate of a loss of from $700 to $1,150 a week, and he evidently purchased with the idea that when he obtained control this result would in some manner be changed to his advantage. It is more than likely that he had in view the fact that the paper might make the syndicate known as the silver men, by which he was to realize a profit of about $57,000. At all events, he agreed to pay $130,000 for a newspaper which he knew would be a financial burden to him, and it is plain that he purchased the property knowing that without some good fortune or master stroke of genius the concern must eventually involve him in heavy pecuniary loss.

If the silver men had consummated their contract, the plaintiff would certainly have completed his, for his profit depended upon that contingency. But the silver people defaulted, Ball did not get what was promised; the plaintiff was disappointed, and could not, with his meagre capital, continue to carry his burden, much less pay the maturing obligations to Cauldwell, amounting to $110,000, with interest. He could do but one thing; that is, repudiate, and this solely on the ground of fraud, and could save his securities only on the theory of rescission.

Assuming, but not deciding, that the plaintiff was induced to enter into contract with Cauldwell through fraud, has he a right to rescind, and does it extend to invoking the aid of a court of equity to assist in the effort? A party induced to part with his property on a fraudulent contract may, on discovering the fraud, avoid the contract and claim a return of what has been advanced upon it. But if the party defrauded would disaffirm the contract he must do so at the earliest practicable moment after discovery of the cheat. The plaintiff was in possession of the property from April 1 to July 16, 1895, and the attempted rescission on that day came too late. The plaintiff cannot claim that he attempted fraud on the other side. They might claim that, but not he. And if the sale to them at $187,000 was honest, it must follow as the night the day that the sale from Cauldwell to him was untainted.

If the sale to the plaintiff was fraudulent, the property in contemplation of law was not his, but was in the vendor. He clearly did not elect to so consider it, for he guaranteed to Ball on June 3 that he was the owner of the entire property, and he certainly dealt with it as his own on May 14, 1895, when he accepted the one-hundred-and-eighty-seven-thousand-dollar offer from the silver men.

Whether the indebtedness from the corporation to Cauldwell amounted to the sum at which Cauldwell put it is immaterial. The plaintiff agreed to pay $130,000, and the mode of payment is of no consequence.

The motion to continue the injunction was denied, and the temporary injunction was dissolved, with $10 costs.

FIGHT OVER A MORTGAGE.

A Result of the Purchase of Brooklyn Dock Property.

Stephen A. Dutton, who is in the wharfage business at the foot of Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, Brooklyn, and who purchased the docks there in August, 1893, has brought an action in the Supreme Court against Lucien F. Burpee, the Connecticut Indemnity Association, C. Art Ward, Samuel P. Williams, Marshal Louis Levy of this city, and Seth B. Robinson, to restrain them from enforcing two mortgages for $10,000 each upon his steamboat, the Jesse B., and to have the mortgages declared void for want of consideration.

According to the complaint, Dutton in February last desired to obtain a loan of $350,000 upon the dock property for the purpose of paying off the balance of the purchase money and erecting storage warehouses. He says that Ward and Williams both promised to obtain the loan for him. They introduced him to Burpee, the agent and attorney for the Connecticut Indemnity Association, who informed him that the association would make the loan in case the title to the property was good. Pending these negotiations, Dutton told Burpee, Ward, and Williams that he wanted a temporary loan of $10,000, for which he promised to give his note and pay it out of the loan of $350,000 which was promised him. He says that he made his note for $10,000, had it indorsed, and gave it to Burpee, Ward, and Williams, upon their representation that it would be discounted by the Connecticut Association.

A day or two later Burpee told him that the association wanted additional security for the payment of the note, and he then gave a mortgage on the steamboat Jesse B. as collateral security for the repayment of the note for $10,000.

Dutton says that he has never received any of the $10,000 for which he gave the note and the mortgages, neither has he received any of the promised loan of $350,000.

Lawyer McLaughlin Retains His Fee.

Justice O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, has denied an application in behalf of Thomas Donohue to compel Lawyer James W. McLaughlin to return to him $100 or be punished for contempt for refusing to do so.

Donohue was the boy who was arrested last Winter upon a charge of having robbed a guest at the Hotel Metropole. He was indicted for larceny. Lawyer James W. McLaughlin, who is a relative of ex-Police Inspector McLaughlin, was retained to defend the boy. The boy was tried in the Court of General Sessions, and the jury disagreed.

Donohue declared that McLaughlin demanded $100 from him for the transfer of the case to the Court of Special Sessions for trial, claiming that he could influence Police Justices Martin and Ryan, and saying that if he did not get the $100 it would be certain that Donohue would go to the penitentiary.

Donohue sent the $100 to McLaughlin on May 27 last by Frances Healy, who advanced him $50 of it.

McLaughlin said he received the $100 for the services he performed, alleging that Donohue signed the general release, fully knowing what it was and understanding its contents.

The Corbett Divorce Case.

The hearing in the suit brought by Mrs. Ollie Corbett for an absolute divorce from her husband, James J. Corbett, the pugilist, upon the ground of improper conduct with Vera Stanwood, was resumed yesterday before Referee Edward Jacobs, in his office at 335 Broadway.

Mrs. Corbett was present, accompanied by Miss Marie King.

Jay H. Wilson of 40 West Twenty-eighth Street, an actor in A. M. Palmer's "Trilby" company, testified that Corbett and Vera Stanwood registered as man and wife in Cincinnati and Madison, Wis. On several occasions, the witness said, Corbett introduced her as "my girl."

Corbett was not present, and his counsel, David A. Sullivan, declined to cross-examine the witness. He asked that the case be dismissed upon the grounds that there was no proof of the plaintiff's charges, and that such proof as had been put in was defective.

Referee Jacobs said: "You know, Mr. Sullivan, that under the law as it stands at present, the defendant has the right to take the stand and deny the adultery charged if he desires."

"I am aware of that," replied Lawyer Sullivan, "and will notify you to-morrow morning whether we will put in any evidence or rest."

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Justice O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, has appointed Maurice Leyne referee to pass upon the accounts of T. B. Bleecker, who, in December last, was appointed receiver of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company. The receiver has cash assets in his possession to the amount of $21,325.62, and securities of the aggregate value of $67,416.50. After deducting all claims and all unpaid liabilities, there will remain a surplus of $83,534. This sum he is desirous of distributing among the stockholders.

—Justice O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday decided that Edward W. Candee is entitled to equal rights in the custody of his two children, Edith C. and Harold W., with his wife, Hattie Candee, who is suing him in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce. Mr. Candee is a wealthy builder. His wife is also a woman of considerable means.

—An order was granted yesterday by Justice O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, transferring to the Court of General Sessions for trial the case of Dennis Mullins, who was held by a City Magistrate on July 22 for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, upon a charge of having sold liquor on June 30 in violation of the excise laws.

—A suit brought by Mrs. Minnie Dewey for an absolute divorce from her husband, Ernest H. G. Dewey, was before Judge McAdam in the Superior Court yesterday. Mrs. Dewey charged that her husband had been guilty of improper conduct with Miss Fannie Clark. Judge McAdam took the papers and reserved decision.

—Seven ship liens were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday against the Iron Steamboat Company in favor of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. They aggregate $7,027.20, the amount for coal supplied the fleet of steamers of the company during the month of April.

—Louis Herman, the ex-convict, pleaded not guilty yesterday before Recorder Goff to the killing of his wife, Mary, on July 15, at 304 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Will for Probate.—Franz Samfoss.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Matter of New-York Mutual Insurance Company—Maurice Leyne. Matter of Wolf—Franklin Bien. Donnelly vs. Bradley—Charles H. Truax.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Beck vs. Beck—W. Woodward Baldwin.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Renoux vs. Renoux—Emanuel Blumenstiel. Van Camp vs. Bliss—Meyer Auerbach.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Matter of Prudential Fire Association of New-York—William Barbour, Eugene C. Potter vs. Abram Devendorf—R. C. Voth.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Harriet Haddock vs. John W. Haddock—Edward Jacobs.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—James Moore, Jr., vs. M. B. Bailey & Co.—Louis Wertheimer. Catherine E. Keeley vs. Charles W. Strachan—Frederick H. Patterson. Pottier & Stymus Company vs. Henrietta Ramel—Frank R. Pentz.

PRICES FOR WOOL NOT AFFECTED

American Buyers Still Dominate the London Market.

Although sales have been checked by lack of speculative demand, prices in the wool market for the last week were not affected. According to the Textile Manufacturers' Journal, sales for the week in the Boston, New-York and Philadelphia markets aggregated 4,987,500 pounds domestic, 3,186,000 foreign, a gross total of 8,173,500 pounds, as compared with 6,184,-500 pounds domestic, 3,199,000 foreign, a gross total of 9,383,500 pounds for the previous week.

"While the large manufacturers are well supplied with wool taken at low prices," the Journal says, "the smaller manufacturers are evidently in need of wool, and are now buying, as the demand indicates. It is estimated that fully one-half of the wool sold during the excitement was taken by dealers, and that the wool is to come on the market again. American buyers still dominate the London market, and the demand is sufficiently active to sustain prices. The Continental buyers are taking wools freely, and it is now fairly assured that prices will be maintained to the close of the sales. Report is that the Australian clip, instead of being 100,000 bales in excess of last year will be 175,000 bales short; but this report should be taken with allowances.

"The receipts at the seaboard markets of foreign wools are increasing. Domestic wool holds firm. There is some doubt as to the position of Territory wools, some believing that prices are too high. The real test of the market will not be made until next month after the wools taken at the sales are all in."

TWO CONVICTED MURDERERS HANGED

Joseph A. Beam Killed His Step-Daughter, Fredericks Shot a Cashier.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Upon the gallows first used for the execution of Guiteau Joseph A. Beam was hanged in the District jail to-day.

Beam shot and killed his step-daughter, Annie L. Leahy, on the morning of Dec. 22, 1894, because she refused him admission to the house to see his sick wife. He had separated from his family on account of trouble brought about by his disposition and dissipated habits. Toward his step-daughter he harbored a bitter hatred.

After killing his daughter he started to run, but as he reached the opposite side of the street he was captured by Congressman Meikeljohn of Nebraska. Beam was speedily convicted, although a strong effort was made to show that his erratic temperament was really insanity. Until almost the last moment of his prison life he was indifferent, and even profane and abusive, but he died penitent.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—William Fredericks, who shot and killed the cashier of the branch office of the San Francisco Savings Bank, in San Quentin, March 23, 1894, was hanged this morning. He made a speech upon the gallows.

ATTEMPT TO ELOPE WAS A FAILURE

Entire Family Pursued the Daughter to the Station and Caught Her.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., July 26.—Belle Evans, who is regarded as one of the leaders of colored society in Lambertville, and John Burns, another of the society lights